

# Armageddon looms in B.C.?

by Michelle Morissette  
Bulletin Correspondent

VANCOUVER — A universities-government showdown may be shaping up in British Columbia. Universities Minister Pat McGeer says he is considering suing Ehor Boyanowsky, President of the B.C. Confederation of University Faculty Associations. Boyanowsky wrote a long, detailed "open letter" to McGeer expressing shock and astonishment at the attitude to universities expressed by McGeer during a Feb. 18 meeting between the Minister, Boyanowsky, and Gordon Shrimpton, Past-President of the Confederation.

The open letter has been widely circulated in the Vancouver and Victoria areas. A condensed version was published in Monday Magazine (Victoria), and excerpts have been published in

the Vancouver Sun and Victoria Times-Colonist.

Boyanowsky says he wrote the letter because he has a duty to keep the Confederation's 3,000 members as fully informed as possible. Shrimpton, who was consulted before the letter was released, says it is an absolutely fair and accurate account of the meeting.

**Disneyland?**  
Among the comments attributed to McGeer:

•B.C. has too many universities, faculty, and students.

•Maritime universities are "Mickey Mouse."

•There are only two good universities in Ontario — Queen's and Waterloo.

•When the economy improves, it will be cheaper and more efficient to import management and research people from other provinces

than to train them and keep them in B.C.

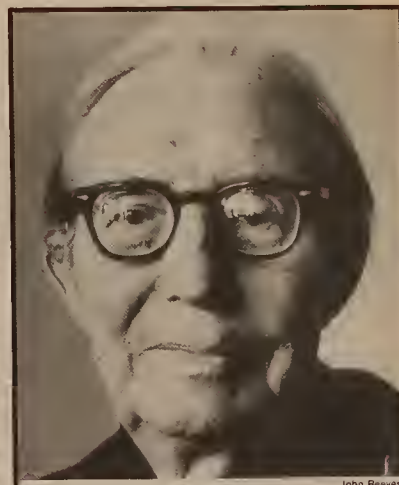
•It's dreaming to think that federal funding for universities should be passed on to them rather than being put into the province's general revenue.

•Entrance standards should be raised to get rid of students who do not belong in university, who attend for "social reasons," or who should be in other institutions being trained for the job market.

**Federal propaganda?**

Boyanowsky wrote that McGeer "claimed that the money (represented by the average 7.5 percent increase in the federal contribution to higher education through the Established Programs Fund) was destined for general revenues and would be used by the government as it saw fit; that federal 'propaganda' was promoting the idea that these federal funds were granted with a specific function in mind.

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John Reeves

Remembering Frank Scott  
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## bulletin

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS  
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES PROFESSEURS D'UNIVERSITE

### A warning for all employees

by Robert Kerr

When CBC management decided last November to rely heavily on layoffs in making budget cuts ordered by the federal government, the Canadian Union of Public Employees, (CUPE), which represents 500 of 1,200 workers affected, had good reason to believe that it would have a significant role to play in a joint review of this decision. What it got, however, was disappointment.

CUPE's expectations were based on two things. Under its collective agreement, CUPE had a right to participate in joint manpower committees "for consultation and cooperation...to avoid and minimize any adverse effects resulting" from management's decision to reduce staff. Secondly, and more im-

See CUPE Page 28

### Hard decisions for CAUT Council:

by Sarah Shorten  
President, CAUT

Items for discussion at the annual Council meeting in May topped the agenda of the Feb. 22-24 meeting of the Board of Directors. As might be expected, budgetary considerations were a major preoccupation, covering a range of interrelated issues.

**Price of progress**

The Association faces an increase in rental costs for office space of more than 100 per cent a year from now, and the office space we now occupy is inadequate and dysfunctional.

In addition, the development of our lobbying efforts over the past several years has resulted in our being con-

fronted by major choices: either we can capitalize on our efforts and expand our activities, or withhold additional resources and allow them to stagnate and indeed decline.

Thirdly, the Council identified in 1984 an urgent need to enhance the means by which the central organization communicates its objectives and activities to all our members, through the *Bulletin*. It is abundantly clear that without such communication the active involvement of the whole of the CAUT, that is to say the professoriate of Canada, will not be effectively encouraged, and without such involvement whatever strides are made in the

bureaucratic corridors of Ottawa will not be complemented and strengthened by a broader and more effective political voice. However, enhancement of our activities in internal communication will also cost money.

**Act or be acted upon**

These and related issues were addressed by the Board. Many proposals will be placed before the Council, some of which propose streamlining of current endeavours, to effect cost savings, (e.g. modifications in committee arrangements including reduced numbers of members), and some of which propose expansion of activities in lobbying and in internal communication.

It will also be recommended to the Council that CAUT move to ownership of its office space, to provide a stable base for members' equity, and to effect savings in the medium to long term. This latter would require a short-term commitment of additional funds, as a move to ownership would drastically weaken the Association's immediate cash flow over the initial five years.

All of these issues indicate quite clearly that the Council will have to face the responsibility of deciding issues which are fundamental to the future of the CAUT. Decision on these matters cannot be postponed: deferral would constitute a decision.

See COUNCIL page 16

### Zundel is making his mark

The famous Ernst Zundel: The infamous Ernst Zundel. However you put it, Zundel is now well known — after years of laboring in obscurity on the fanatical fringe. He was sentenced on March 25 to 15 months in jail by Toronto judge Hugh Locke who called him a "neo-Nazi propagandist."

Zundel is appealing the conviction and the sentence, which came at the end of a long, highly publicized trial. He was found guilty, under a little-used section of the Criminal Code, for publishing a booklet claiming that the Holocaust was a Jewish hoax.

See ZUNDEL page 27

### Johnson wants EPF evolution

by Richard Bellaire  
CAUT Professional Officer

The Johnson Report on financing postsecondary education recommends a modest evolutionary change in federal-provincial arrangements, including tying federal contributions to the amounts provinces usually allocate to education. If it accomplishes nothing else, the report will strengthen the chorus of warnings that the system is suffering from underfunding.

The report was tabled in the House of Commons March 14 by Secretary of State Walter McLean. It is the product of a year's work by Dr. Al Johnson, a one-man task force appointed by McLean's Liberal predecessor Serge Joyal.

The previous Liberal government had contended that underfunding was occurring because large percentages of the funds it was transferring to the provinces for postsecondary education were being diverted into general

provincial revenues. Johnson was asked to study the overall financial arrangements. (Saskatchewan native Johnson had a long career as a civil service mandarin in Saskatchewan and Ottawa, including a term as President of the CBC.)

**Not policy**

Secretary of State McLean described the report as Johnson's personal analysis and recommendations, and not government policy. But, he will be discussing it with

provincial education ministers in mid-April and hoped it "...will contribute to stimulating the kinds of discussions and exchanges which are called for if we are to arrive at the best possible decisions concerning how the Government of Canada should, in the years ahead, contribute to the financing of Canada's universities and colleges."

**Guarded reactions**

CAUT is preparing a detailed comment on the Johnson Report. In the meantime, President Sarah Shorten said CAUT welcomes the new tone of civility in federal-provincial discussions on this question. The Association agrees that changes in the transfer system are needed, and that it would be better to reform the present one than attempt to construct a new one. However, the in-

centives for change proposed by CAUT are "rather different" to those proposed by Johnson.

In the case of research, CAUT's position is that the federal government should pay indirect costs generated by the federal granting councils out of new money. There should be no diverting of funds from EPF.

AUCC President Andrew Mackay endorsed the principle of "harmonization" in federal-provincial funding, and expressed interest in the other major recommendations on research funding and centres of excellence. He said "it is essential that all levels of government work constructively and cooperatively to see that our postsecondary institutions are in a position to meet the objectives of a more competitive and civilized society."

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### Têtes en tête!



The logo above (and its English version — Heads in Mind) are the banner of crusading Québec professors/page 17

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## Censured Administrations

The following university administrations are under CAUT censure:

**President and Board of Governors  
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY (1989)**  
The third stage of censure was imposed in May, 1980.  
**President and Board of Regents  
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEW  
FOUNDLAND (1979)**  
The third stage of censure was imposed in May, 1980.

**Note:**  
1 Under the first stage of censure faculty members are advised to inform completely of the procedures which exist for the protection of academic freedom before accepting an appointment at the censored university. The censure is advertised regularly in the CAUT Bulletin.  
2 Under the second stage of censure faculty members are advised to inform completely of the procedures which exist for the protection of academic freedom before accepting an appointment at the censored university. The censure is advertised more widely in Canadian and international academic publications and other publications.  
3 Under the third stage of censure the CAUT Council recommends that members of faculty associations not accept appointments at the censored university.  
4 Because the CAUT does not intend to second stage of censure the CAUT Bulletin continues to carry advertisements for positions vacant at censored universities. Such advertisements are not carried in the CAUT Bulletin for universities under the third stage of censure.

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## Per ardua ad error

I cannot avoid commenting on the February fulminations of Professor Gerald S. McCaughey concerning a review of my book *The Language of the Skies*, which appeared in the December *Bulletin*. I seriously doubt whether Professor McCaughey, secure in his pre-judices, has bothered even to read my book. Had he read it, he would have learned that, while English is the lingua franca of international aviation, in the sense that it is provided at all international airports, in most of the world's non-English-speaking countries pilots are able to communicate with air traffic control in both English and the national language. Indeed, languages other than English are provided because safety is increased when non-anglophone pilots are permitted to use their mother tongues.

Not only does Professor McCaughey suggest I am a liar, but he even calls me a lawyer! Had he read so much as the back cover of my book, he would have seen that my résumé does not include law school or legal practice. I think the pilot-professor has confused me with a more illustrious cousin who hears controversial cases as a county court judge.

In the course of my research, and since the book has been published, I have spoken to many people in the aviation community. I would like to assure your readers that real pilots — professionals who sit at the helms of 747s, L-1011s, and Airbus — and real controllers — the men and

women who sit at the radar scopes "moving tin" — have come to terms with the use of both English and French in air traffic control in Quebec.

What little opposition that remains seems to come from some superannuated amateurs who spend sunny Sundays soaring through tranquil skies in Cessnas; a group for whom the good pilot-professor stands as an eloquent, but ultimately unconvincing, spokesman.

Sandford F. Borins  
Associate Professor  
Business and Public Policy  
York University

## Price is right?

A brief review, from the *Winnipeg Free Press* 1/19/85: "Book: The Great Brain Robbery: Canada's Universities on the Road to Ruin, D. Bercuson, R. Bothwell, J. Grunstein, 1984. Price: \$50.00."

You get what you pay for.  
F.L. Marcus  
Department of Psychology  
University of Manitoba

## ...ad absurdum?

I read with sadness Professor John Fraser's article "Dal sex harassment rules dangerously biased?" in the February *Bulletin*. Certainly, anyone concerned with fairness in the behaviour of and decisions by groups and individuals will take seriously some of the criticisms which Fraser raises. No judicial or quasi-judicial procedure will be entirely fault-free, particularly if it has not been tested by experience. However, there seems little excuse for the tone in which Fraser's words are cast.

What I find to be most

autonomy and academic freedom are being eroded; our professors are being lured away by more supportive environments."

Said Bill Pfaffengerger, president of the University of Victoria's faculty association: "Ottawa is increasing transfer payments for university financing for the coming year by 7.4 percent. Victoria must be passing this entire amount on to the universities. Anything less means that it is diverting our money."

Phillip Resnick, faculty co-chairman of the Great Trek Committee said he was "amazed and pleased" with the turnout, especially concerning the pouring rain. "It's probably the single most successful political rally at UBC since I've been here more than 14 years."

Glenn Chestnut, president of UBC's Alma Mater Society says the event was just the tip of the iceberg. Says students are just getting started. Petitions are planned, which will be distributed all over the province and another even larger Great Trek is planned for the fall.

Students who attended the rally said there would have been many more "logging through the rain" had the event not taken place during exams. "People are losing their

disturbing is Fraser's discussion of "evidence" in the opening paragraphs of the tone and the argument are so clearly biased as to prejudice all of his more reasoned concerns with the Dalhousie procedures.

His analogy of the evidence to a not-so-hypothetical toothpaste survey is a classic reductio ad absurdum worthy of one of his less-learned freshman students. I would react with surprise at this were it not appalling, both from the point of view of the literacy evidenced and of the evident lack of experience with the contemporary world. If the academic world is so poorly able to bring its intelligence to important social issues, then we do indeed have a deeply serious problem.

It takes little discourse with our society to realize that women are treated as though they formed a "minority" group, and are duly harassed and discriminated against by the "majority." This is attested to by ample evidence, statistical and otherwise. In 1985 it would seem a truism.

It seems that the evidence must be reiterated and reiterated. I will not here pursue that line of argument as I suspect it will bear little weight for Professor Fraser, and perhaps many of your readers. I would rather point out a simple and easily verifiable pair of facts about Nova Scotia. Few people are murdered here. We can be thankful for that. Nevertheless, there are complex and carefully developed rules, regulations, and procedures to decide evidence, innocence, and guilt in cases of homicide. Years of experience and thought have not brought us to the point of no miscarriage of justice. Yet we work at it, because homicide is a particularly anti-social form of behaviour.

apathy when they see that these cuts are affecting programs they're directly involved in," says Marjorie Anderson, a second-year student in Rehabilitation Medicine at UBC.

"People are finally getting concerned. The question is whether we can convince the rest of the province that this is something they should back us up on," said grad student Mark Majka.

Access to B.C.'s universities, already difficult will be even tougher in the future. B.C. Universities minister Pat McGeer has sent a letter to the Universities Council of B.C. stating that the province's universities will be smaller and academically tougher.

The letter, which was also sent to all three university presidents, says the universities will be required for the first time to complete a five-year academic plan which should stress a "modest reduction in overall size."

McGeer said the university system had previously expanded because there was a boom of university-age men and women in the province; that boom appears to be over, not to recur in this century.

"The principal driving force behind the expansion of the

Sexual-harassment is an equally noxious form of antisocial behaviour which has been systematically accepted. I would urge Professor Fraser and all who entertain similar gut response biases, as he evidences, to think long and carefully about this.

John Murchie  
Librarian  
Nova Scotia College  
of Art and Design

## Limit destruction

Professor Hilborn suggests that even without a 3:1 advantage in tanks the Soviets are capable of a successful attack on Western Europe. He quotes a General Sejna who claimed that the Communists forces are scheduled to reach the Rhine in three days; the Soviets would be able to do this incredible military feat because they could take the initiative and have the element of surprise. Frankly, I find this proposition ridiculous.

How could the Soviets mass the number of tanks and the amount of equipment necessary without NATO knowing about it? Moreover, the West is increasingly armed with precision guided missiles (PGMs), which are revolutionizing land warfare. In a recent New Yorker article, Freeman Dyson claimed that "PGMs" have put an end to the era in which tank armies won easy victories." But, if it is true as Prof. Hilborn claims, that USSR has the capacity to break through, then we ought to increase our conventional arms to the point where this is no longer possible. On no account should we contemplate the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

But what is wrong with threatening to use nuclear

weapons? The answer is that they do not make useful military weapons because they have too much destructive power. Once these weapons were used the Soviets would have no way of knowing whether the West intended to limit this nuclear warfare to the local battlefield. Indeed they have rejected the doctrine of a limited nuclear war. There would be an inevitable escalation from tactical to theatre and strategic.

Again, Prof. Hilborn's strategy depends on the NATO nuclear threat being unequivocal and clear. But the very destructive power of nuclear weapons undermines the credibility of such a threat. Given the fact of such destruction, when would the West unleash it? After the Russians passed Checkpoint A or B? After they have sent 20, 30, 100 tanks into action? In such a confused situation there is no Rubicon between us and the Soviets. Then too, would the threat really be carried out? Since millions of Germans would die, would West Germany agree to it? Certainly there is sufficient doubt that more than one Soviet commander might think that the west was bluffing. But of course they would not know for sure; perhaps they might be tempted into making a preemptive strike. In any crisis the existence of tactical nuclear arms will markedly increase the danger.

An American arms expert has written, "I never saw a convincing scenario in which use of (tactical nuclear weapons) would make any sense," and he added: "Tactical weapons cannot defend Europe; they can only destroy it."

Professor Joseph Levitt  
History Department  
University of Ottawa

president Elmer Ogryzlo says faculty members are in a state of "near panic" at the thought that so many important programs could be eliminated. Provincial budget announcements will regulate just what cuts are likely to be involved.

Meanwhile Simon Fraser University has already begun its cutting process. Undergraduate Russian and German will be phased out after students have finished their programs. Some six to eight faculty would be affected. Plans are being made to transfer them into other departments. The Centre for the Arts, which is having one-third of its budget axed, is making most of its adjustments internally on the administrative side. No programs have been cut...yet.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The review by Michiel Horn of *The Great Brain Robbery* which appeared in the last issue of The Bulletin was reprinted, with permission, from the Jan./Feb. edition of *Books in Canada*. This fact was inadvertently excised in the final editing, and we apologize for the error.



# Still in dark after B.C. budget

by Michelle Morrisette  
Bulletin Correspondent

British Columbia universities and colleges were still in the dark about their provincial funding allocations for the next fiscal year, despite the tabling of the provincial budget March 14.

## Ominous holdback

In announcing the budget, provincial Finance Minister Hugh Curtis said postsecondary institutions would be getting the same total funds they got last year — that is a zero percent increase. However, he said the government planned to hold back five percent of those funds as "conditional allocations to be spent toward program adjustments."

The chunk to be held back in a "special fund" amounts to \$14.9 million for universities and \$12.9 million for colleges. According to ministry officials the special fund will be earmarked to strengthen priority programs and to help universities phase out low-priority programs.

The Universities Council of B.C., which divides the government grant among the province's three universities,

will be making the decision on who gets what portion of the extra special fund. However, both the Council and the universities themselves are still in the dark as to what the rules of the game are going to be for allocating the extra funds.

## Dismay, frustration

The reaction to the budget announcement has been one of general dismay and frustration.

"Realistically we knew that this was going to be a tough budget but we didn't know it was going to be this tough," said William Saywell, President of Simon Fraser University. "We had hoped the province would pass on at least some of the 7.5 percent increase from the federal government."

"It's difficult to comment further since we don't know how this special fund is going to be used and how it's going to be accessed. We're within two weeks of the start of the next fiscal year and we're still blind about the details. We don't know whether it is going to threaten university autonomy or not."

Robert Smith, acting President of the University of B.C.

said in a written statement that UBC's worse expectation, a five percent cut "appears" not to have happened. But he added the special fund "will need to be clarified — I trust with dispatch."

He said both he and UBC board of governors chairman David McLean are convinced the government has no intention of compromising university autonomy.

Vice-President, Finance Bruce Gellatly said UBC is still planning to cut programs because a zero percent increase still leaves a \$7.5 million deficit for 1985-86. A five percent cut leaves a \$15.5 million deficit. "Not knowing about the extra funds makes decision making difficult," he said. By law B.C. universities cannot have a deficit.

## It'll pay to obey?

Ehor Boyanowsky, president of the B.C. Federation of Faculty Associations said the budget spelled a "black day for universities in B.C."

"The government has established a direct way of meddling in university autonomy. It has created a situation where universities will be rewarded for toying the

government line."

Glenna Chestnutt, president of UBC's Alma Mater Society said the government is cracking a \$14.9-million whip over the province's universities. They're saying universities will suffer no funding reductions, if they cut what the government wants cut, she said.

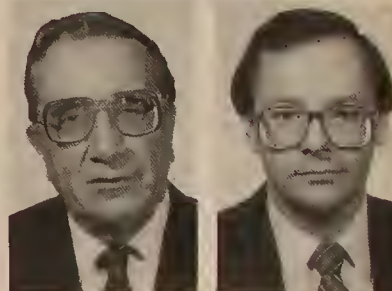
## No evil intent?

At a news conference, Universities Minister Pat McGeer said the fund had been requested by the Universities Council to identify and maintain and improve core programs. The funds would be free for redistribution by "the reduction and elimination of programs of lesser strength and priority."

"I don't want anybody falsely suggesting or implying in any way the government is interfering in the internal affairs of the universities," he said.

The government also announced a \$1-million loan remission program for university students, based on scholastic performance.

Last year B.C. universities were cut by five percent.



John Bonang


Gordon Piché

Sarah Shorten, President of the CAUT, has issued the following statement:

"We announce with regret the retirement in May this year of John Bonang, our Business Administrator."

"As those who have worked with him know, we owe him a debt of thanks for his work in organizing our accounting system, in arranging a methodical and well-organized reporting procedure in the budgeting area, in providing us with patient and careful advice on all matters fiscal, and in serving as a reliable and trusted member of our management staff."

"In October, the Board appointed a committee to seek a replacement. At its February meeting, it engaged Gordon Piché as the new CAUT Administrator. He will start work at the beginning of May. Mr. Piché comes to us with extensive experience in computerization and accounting, as well as personal supervision. We welcome him to the CAUT."



**Lobbyist's notebook**  
by Donald C. Savage

**Student fees in the Maritimes:** The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission announced in January a 4.5 percent increase in funding for the universities. This provoked a vigorous response from a number of university presidents and from the Federation of New Brunswick Faculty Associations and the Nova Scotia Confederation of University Faculty Associations. Prof. Om Kamra, President of NSCUFA: "They have simply tailored their recommendation to suit political pressures." NSCUFA noted that the equivalent of a university larger than Dalhousie has been added to the system in the last five years, with no real increase in financial resources. James Downey, President of the University of New Brunswick, called the recommendation of the Commission "a failure of nerve." The Association of Atlantic Universities had told the Commission earlier that a 10 percent increase was necessary if the universities were to maintain current levels of funding without sacrificing quality.

**MPHEC and Foreign Students:** At the end of February the MPHEC announced substantial increases in fees for foreign students. Approximate fee range in 1984-85 was \$2,300 to \$3,300. The CAUT Board at its meeting at the end of February protested this move. It is noteworthy that while Canadian politicians do their best to eliminate foreign students, both Britain and America are competing for them, and New Zealand is eliminating the differentials altogether. Approximate fee ranges in other provinces in 1984-85: Québec \$4,300/\$5,800; Ontario \$1,100/\$6,400; Alberta \$1,200/\$1,800; British Columbia \$1,700/\$3,000.

**CAUT and foreign students:** The CAUT has joined with the Canadian Bureau for International Education in calling on the federal government to take seriously the recommendations of the Symons/Page Report for a rationalization of foreign student policy and support systems.

**Consumers' Association Respect for Higher Learning Award:** For Dave Russell, Alberta hospitals minister, for rejecting an academic study he had not seen by saying: "Those eggheads in their ivory towers, they really don't know how the real world works, so I really don't pay much attention to their nice little papers." From the *Montreal Gazette*.

**Federal transfers:** Michael Wilson, the Finance Minister, has announced that the existing transfer system for the support of postsecondary education has been extended for another year. This means that the escalator will be 4.7 percent. Marjorie Nichols noted in the *Vancouver Sun* that last year the B.C. government took the federal increase and cut university budgets. She noted that many faculty were concerned that this would happen again this year. She thought that Mr. Wilson would likely take a tougher line than his Liberal predecessors. It should be noted that this increase, while very welcome to the universities, is calculated on a base which was reduced by the application of various restraint measures of the previous government. The CAUT has called on the Conservatives to restore those funds through an incentive system to encourage the provinces to match them.

**Whither the negotiations on EPF?** The federal government released the Johnson Report on federal/provincial funding in March. CAUT requested the government to do this a few months ago. Rumour has it that the Secretary of State and the provinces have created a process by which they can discuss possible reform of EPF over the next few months. One result will be the first ever meeting of the Council of Ministers of Education in Ottawa. But what will they discuss? It seems unlikely that the federal government will be very happy with the current arrangements in regard to the escalator clause in EPF, since it allows provinces such as B.C. to cut funds and receive federal increases. Will they propose that all 11 governments have the same escalator? Or that there should be incentives as suggested by CAUT? Or that the federal escalator should be tied on a province-by-province basis to the increases or decreases in each province?

**Downsizing B.C. Education:** In February Bill Bennett, the B.C. Premier, announced a new economic strategy for the government. However, he also stated that restraint was not over in the public sector. The evidence of that has been provided by the heated dispute over primary and secondary education funding in the province. The same thing is happening on the university front but without much fanfare. Dr. McGeer, the minister responsible, has instructed the Universities Council of British Columbia, to adopt a five-year plan to reduce the size of universities. This, of course, was accompanied by the usual pious statements about respecting university autonomy. Faculty in B.C. should have no doubt about the contempt felt for them by the minister, who stated that the universities in the province "may have too often accepted mediocrity." It is also in sharp contrast to events in the United States where last fall voters in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and Michigan rejected propositions for tax cuts which would have undermined

higher education. And the Republican Governor of California, knowing the intimate links between the universities, research, and the prosperity of the state, has given substantial increases to the university system. Ben Tierney reported in *The Ottawa Citizen* that recently leaked data from Decima polling revealed that, as 1984 ended, the Bennett government was the least popular administration in Canada.

**Public campaign in Québec:** FAPUQ, the Fédération des Associations de Professeurs des Universités du Québec, has launched a major \$200,000 campaign to educate both the public and the university community about the financial crisis faced by the province's universities and the consequences for quality, access, the advancement of women, and other issues. FAPUQ is doing this in conjunction with the higher education unions affiliated to the CSN and CEQ. The *Montreal Gazette* commented editorially: "Québec's university teachers are commenting editorially: 'Québec's university teachers are burning with a sane and salutary anger...the fat has long since disappeared. The fact that in real terms the government spends less on university education than it did 10 years ago represents a grievous failure in spending priorities. Québec is making it all but impossible for its universities to maintain quality.'"

**Mr. McGrath and parliamentary reform:** It looks as though one of the more lively committees of the House this year will be the Hon. James McGrath's on parliamentary reform. It quickly issued a report in December to recommend a number of reforms that were still pending from earlier reports. It is now considering a variety of measures to try to ensure a more effective control by Parliament of the operations of the federal government. CAUT has called on Mr. McGrath to recommend the creation of a standing committee on science, research, and the funding of postsecondary education.

**Copyright:** Ottawa's thoughts are once again turning to copyright reform. It is not clear whether the Conservatives intend to follow the path suggested by the green paper of the previous government. CAUT participated in a copyright conference in February, hosted by the Canadian Conference for the Arts, and will be submitting a brief to the parliamentary committee.

**The Security Forces:** CAUT met with the head of the new security Canadian Security Intelligence Service recently to review CAUT positions in regard to the presence of the security forces on university campuses.

**\$500,000 down the drain:** Ontario is celebrating International Youth Year by appropriating \$500,000 for a publicity campaign. This could have bought quite a few scholarships but it would have been harder to reward the advertising friends of the government.



Frank Scott was one of the founding generation of the Canadian Association of University Teachers in the 1950s. He, like many of his colleagues, wished to see universities that were effectively run by professors themselves.

Scott set out his credo in an essay entitled, "The Law of the University Constitution" in *A Place of Liberty* in 1964. He believed that Canadian universities were excessively controlled by boards of governors, made mostly of business figures with limited knowledge of the true function of the university. He also disliked the power of the university civil service, which he thought would normally side with the governors rather than the professoriate.

#### The only absolute

What he wished to see was an effective transfer of power: "Like the transformation of the absolute king into the constitutional monarch, something of the old form remains though a critical shift has occurred in the centre of power. The former master remains a titled servant."

The reason for this transfer was that universities were sui generis — devoted both to

teaching and to research, the latter being the distinctive characteristic, and as a consequence the professor must have the "...right to pursue truth in his own way."

The pursuit of truth was for Frank Scott "the only university absolute."

#### Whose policy?

Scott recognized that the self-governing university must have technical advisors, but he was very anxious that they remain just that.

"What is at issue is the formation of university policy, not the carrying out of that policy. It is the duty of any administration to carry out policy. The question is, whose policy? If the policy-makers are the administrators, administration becomes government itself, which is what has tended to happen in most institutions."

"Since the policy is to be made for a university, it must be made by university professors and teachers, aided by advisers, since they are most competent to know what the university needs for its own continuous fulfilment."

#### On tenure

Scott also believed that the individual must be protected in his or her search for truth

## Frank Scott 1899-1985

by the device of tenure. He recognized that the system would not always work perfectly. But, he noted, just as it was better that in the courts a guilty man occasionally go free than that an innocent one be convicted, so in the university it is better that an occasional incompetent be maintained than that a competent and courageous one be inhibited in his writing and teaching.

"Few things are more damaging to the spirit of free inquiry in a university than a fear of dismissal at the mere will of non-academic persons. It was not necessary to observe the effects of the McCarthy régime in the United States to understand this truth. "...the advantages to the university of a sense of security in the senior teacher far outweigh the difficulties it may discover in its desire to remove him for incompetence."

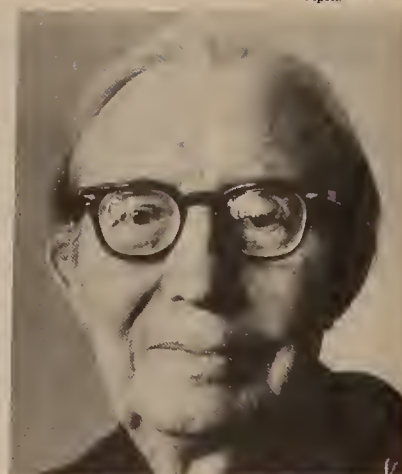
#### No tower of ivory

The purpose of these ar-

rangements was not to create an ivory tower isolated from the world. That would hardly have been Frank Scott's way since he was so vigorously involved himself in the life of the community as critic, politician, lawyer, and poet. The purpose was to ensure that this type of involvement was indeed possible.

Frank Scott died in February at the age of 86. There was a memorial service at McGill University. Speakers were Principal David Johnston, Alan B. Gold, Chief Justice of the Quebec Superior Court, Paul Laoste, Recteur, Université de Montréal, Louis Dudek, poet and Professor Emeritus, and J. King Gordon, formerly of the UN Secretariat and former Professor at United Theological College. Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was present. CAUT was represented by the Executive Secretary.

— Donald C. Savage  
Executive Secretary  
CAUT



A current photograph of Frank Scott

Jean-Charles Falardeau  
de l'Académie canadienne-française  
(Témoignage, Le Devoir)

### J.R. Mallory Political Science McGill

I first encountered Frank Scott in the summer of 1942 when I dropped in to the McGill Law Library to do some research. He was the only person there and he affably helped me to find what I was after. Even then I was in some awe of him. I knew, chiefly from reading *The Canadian Forum* in the late 30s, the significant role he had played in the formation of the CCF.

When I came to McGill in 1946, he was already one of the university's most striking characters. He was one of the most memorable of that group of wits who gathered daily around the fireside of the Faculty Club for a pre-lunch drink and talk.

He was a constant source of irritation to several of the Governors of the University. That body even passed an amendment to the University Statutes for the purpose of preventing him from succeeding to the Deanship of his Faculty, by barring persons holding cabinet posts or high office in a political party. As I recall, this regulation was hurriedly withdrawn when it was discovered that the Director of one of the Schools in the University had held office in the Ontario government for several years.

I cannot recall if he was at those meetings at the RMC in Kingston in 1950, but I do know that he was one of the people that I pulled together as a nucleus out of which we formed the McGill Association of University Teachers, and he remained a stalwart member in those early and difficult years. In the decade that followed, ending in his becoming Dean of the Law Faculty in 1961, he seems not to have held any major office, either in the McGill Association or the CAUT.

It is easy to see why: He had

been National Chairman of the CCF until 1950, and remained active in its affairs. He was constitutional adviser to the Government of Saskatchewan at the constitutional conferences in 1950 and 1960. In 1952 he was sent on a Technical Assistance mission to Burma, where he contracted a debilitating infection from which it took him some time to recover. Also in the 50s, he was active with the Legal Research Committee of the Canadian Bar Association which he chaired from 1954 to 1956. And from that year on he was heavily involved in a series of landmark civil liberties cases.

Nevertheless he was there when he was needed.

In March 1956 he was one of those who presented the CAUT Brief to the Gordon Commission, and in September of the same year appeared with a different group to present the CAUT brief to the Fowler Commission on Broadcasting. Also, until 1957, he acted as a one-man committee advising the CAUT on its own constitution, according to Vernon Fowke's account in *A Place of Liberty*.

During this period he periodically advised that the constitution, in its original and vague form, was quite adequate and did not need revision. This is not because he gave the matter little thought, but because he was sensitive—as many members outside Quebec were not—of the tension between those who wanted to preserve the original base of individual membership to encourage and protect members in institutions where the Association was weak, and those (particularly in Quebec Universities) who wanted to see the CAUT as a loose federation of local associations. This ambiguity carried the organization to the point where it was strong enough to

survive.

His own essay in *A Place of Liberty* on "The Law of the University Constitution" displays both the clarity of his legal mind and the felicity of his poet's command of language. He linked the need for the single-minded pursuit of truth wherever it may lead to the essence of the life of the teacher and researcher. He developed the case for a proper functional relationship between lay board members and necessary expert staff such as financial managers on the one hand, and the dominant role of the professoriate in defining and regulating the role of the university on the other. His concluding lines encapsulate a constitutional analogy:

"The monarch in England theoretically retains a great deal of kingly authority, yet it is understood that this authority can only be exercised on instructions from the cabinet. Similarly, power may theoretically be left in the hands of a Board of Governors or Trustees, and yet it may happen that this authority is exercised only on the recommendation and advice of an academic body. Whichever way is adopted, the same result is achieved: the university becomes independent. Nothing else will suffice."

His experience at McGill with hostile and interfering Governors gave him a personal sense of the insecurity of the academic, while his legal mind saw the solution clearly in political and constitutional terms. It is probable that he was too commanding a figure to have been in greater personal danger than the slowing of his progression to recognized pre-eminence in his own faculty. He was not likely to become one of our first martyrs.

But he knew full well the dangers to the freedom of

thought and speech of the professor/researcher whose activities offend the powerful, and whose defences hardly exist. So, to the extent that he could, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the CAUT, and can rightly be recognized as one of its parents.

While he was born at the very end of the Victorian era, he distrusted absolutes, except for the poet's vision of the possibilities of the human spirit in overcoming the frailties of mankind. I recall that he distrusted Diefenbaker's Bill of Rights not because it failed to embody much that he, far more than most, had striven for, but because it went only part of the way, and he was not sure that we had the collective will to push on to make it truly effective.

He was also enough of a politician and enough of a lawyer to distrust the possibility of tyranny, either from the whims of popular majorities or from the non-elected judges. This made him appear to some as having an apocryphal disdain for the popular will, but what it really meant was that all his railing and all his experience in the law gave him an ultimate faith in constitutional government. He inculcated that value to generations of his students. It may have been his greatest contribution to the survival of civility in Canada.

What also must be cherished by those of us who knew him was the sheer joy we got from working with him. His bubbling wit, his clarity of mind in cutting through the fog of a problem, and his capacity to make the most mundane document both readable and enduring, mark him out among the small company within a remarkable generation of Canadian scholars to which the CAUT owes its birth.

Toujours, il demeurerait pour moi cet ami jovial et surprenant intelligent, racé jusque dans les moindres gestes, curieux au-delà de nos propres interrogations, simple, érudit et courtis. Il fut, à ma connaissance, le seul exemplaire de l'universitaire, non seulement à McGill mais dans l'ensemble du monde intellectuel canadien anglophone, à manifester un tel authentique désir de vouloir comprendre le Québec et d'en souhaiter l'épanouissement global. Avec toutefois une réserve qui tient à son origine. Car Frank Scott était d'abord, éminemment, britannique de tempérament et de formation. Je précise aussitôt que même cette ascendance se scindait en deux faces paradoxales. Juriste constitutionnaliste hors pair, il était en même temps (peut-être plus profondément?) poète. J'ai souvent imaginé qu'en lui cohabitaient deux types d'hommes dont l'un ressemblait à Sydney Webb, l'autre à T.S. Eliot. Comme eût dit Joyce: "Latin me that, my Oxford scholar."

C'est à Frank Scott pourtant que nous devons d'avoir tant sur une petite fondation qui fut féconde et qui s'appela *Recherches sociales*. Elle était constituée de trois membres, Frank, Jacques Perreault et moi-même. Une richissime dame de l'Ouest, devenue veuve, disposait d'un substantiel héritage qu'elle souhaitait consacrer à des activités vouées à une meilleure connaissance réciproque des Canadiens français et anglais. En tant que fiduciaires de ce legs, nous étions libres de choisir les projets et de disposer des fonds. C'est ainsi que nous finançâmes les voyages d'un spécialiste québécois du mouvement coopératif et d'un homologue de l'Ouest qui parcoururent le Canada aux fins d'observation et d'enquête. C'est ainsi sur-

tout (le fait n'est guère connu) que nous eûmes l'idée d'une étude collective sur la grève d'Asbestos de 1949. Nous choisissons les collaborateurs et un coordonnateur responsable de l'ensemble. Ce fut d'abord Jean Gérin-Lajoie qui dut abandonner. Ce fut finalement Pierre-Elliott Trudeau qui s'acquitta prestement de la corvée en y ajoutant la remarquable *Introduction* que l'on connaît. Le livre finit par paraître, en 1956, sous le titre de *La grève de l'amiante* et j'y vois encore ma plus durable collaboration avec Frank Scott.

Je m'en voudrais de ne pas évoquer une autre forme de collaboration qui lui fit traduire des poèmes de Saint-Denis Garneau et d'Anne Hébert. L'ouvrage, et la correspondance qui l'a précédée, ne sont guère connus et manifestent, au niveau d'un chef-d'œuvre, combien un très grand poète peut parvenir à transposer en une autre langue que la sienne les œuvres de deux grands poètes dont la voix comporte elle-même d'innombrables harmoniques. La poésie était la véritable maison qu'habitaient les voix intérieures de Frank Scott. Je le dis au propre comme au figuré car certains de mes amis de l'Hexagone se souviennent sans doute des soirées où le salon de la rue Clarke dans Westmount fut le lieu de discussions et de lectures de poésie ou de rencontres imprévues comme celle de Pierre Emmanuel. Je n'ai pas participé à ces rencontres mais j'ai été, en d'innombrables occasions, l'hôte de Frank Scott et de sa discrète épouse, le grand peintre Marion Scott. Grâce à eux, j'ai bénéficié des délicatesses de l'hospitalité, d'interminables conversations au cours desquelles fusionnent les improvisations du cœur et de l'esprit. Merci, Frank Scott, de ces soirées et de cette amitié qui me demeurent comme un viatique.





McGill University Archives

A photograph from the 50s

## David L. Johnston Principal McGill University

When a personality is as many-faceted as that of Frank Scott, those who attempt to review his life and work inevitably see him as reflecting their own interests. Recognizing that limitation, I will write of him as a university man.

He was, of course, more than this, so much more. Literary pioneer, poet of extreme sensitivity, legal scholar, doughty court-room lawyer, social reformer, ardent politician, judicious provincial consultant and Royal Commissioner, a man of wit, a man of no respect for pomp, but great kindness and excellent bonhomie — he was, in the best sense of the phrase, all things to all men. Each of us found in Frank Scott many of our own enthusiasms and knew him for a kindred spirit.

Yet I think that I shall not be far from the mark when I maintain that one of the principal bonds holding these diverse elements in one consistent and purposeful person was his sense of belonging to, and being at home within, the world of university.

Frank Scott was born into Victorian sanctity in the small world of anglophone Quebec City. His father was Rector of St. Matthews and Archdeacon

of Quebec, a respected poet, a celebrated army chaplain, much decorated and worthily so. Like his father, Frank entered Bishop's University; there he gained a Rhodes Scholarship to Magdalen College Oxford, earning both the Arts degree and a B.L.H. He returned to Canada to enter the McGill Law School and graduated B.C.L. in 1927.

R.W. Lee, later Professor of Roman and Dutch law at Oxford, H.A. Smith, later Professor of International Law at London, and Percy Corbett, former Fellow of All Souls, had established at McGill a tradition of legal scholarship rooted in the Quebec Civil Code, but reaching beyond it. Scott inherited that tradition.

Smith recommended him in 1928 as "unquestionably the best student who has graduated here in my time," and as a proper person for appointment to the faculty. He was appointed and later described that faculty, of which he was the third member, as "made up of two men and a boy." From this time on, as lecturer, professor, dean, professor emeritus, Scott made McGill his intellectual home.

The Faculty of Law, where he lectured provocatively, and developed his legal insights; the Faculty Club, where he debated readily any and every



McGill University Archives

A photograph circa 1927

question of the day with all who would cross swords with him; and the home he shared with Marion and the family; these formed the secure base from which he made his constant forays into the wider world.

In all Scott achieved, there was a spirit of rebellion. He rebelled against his father's Anglicanism, proclaiming forthrightly "Man is my God;" he rebelled against his father's Christian militarism and embraced pacifism; he rebelled against his father's Victorian poetry and wrote wittily with A.J. Smith, Leon Edel and H.M. Klein — and irreverently for the scandalous *McGill Fortnightly Review*.

He rebelled against the paternalistic capitalism of the McGill Governors and wrote for trade union newspapers. He founded with Frank Underhill "The League for Social Reconstruction," and he served for eight years as national chairman of the CCF. He rebelled against the despotism of Maurice Duplessis and fought the Padlock Law and the Roncarelli case, as far as the Supreme Court of Canada, and won.

But he saw what was good and estimable in what he attacked. He once described Bishop's as "a kept universi-

ty," but he said it with a ring of affection; he respected Edward Wentworth Beatty, Chancellor of McGill and President of the CPR, and told with delight of the time Beatty invited him to dinner, so that he could debate his socialism with a Tory statesman from Britain. Scott's humanism had a broad flavor of Christian liberality; when in the 60s another generation of students, whom he concluded sought not to liberate the universities but to destroy them, he was unequivocal in his condemnation.

Frank Scott always contended fiercely for the university's independence. "A university is therefore an institution sui generis...The special nature of a university cannot be understood except by those who devote their lives to teaching and scholarship...The purpose of the tenure here is not of course to protect unworthy teachers; it is to enable the good ones to devote their attention entirely to the proper function for which they are engaged, namely the pursuit of truth in their field of research and the teaching of their students."

McGill in particular, and the universities of Canada in general, are immeasurably richer because he lived among us. He opened up for all of us, what he called "the country of the mind."

politicians thought him absurd; some of them lived to regret their contempt.

His last appearance before the Supreme Court of Canada was in defence of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Morley Callaghan and I were witnesses in its favour when it was condemned in a lower court in Quebec. The Supreme Court, after Frank's pleading, exonerated it and thereby liberated literature from repression by puritans — with somewhat mixed results, as we see today. As Frank put it, "I went to bat for Lady Chatterley."

Toward the end of his career, Frank served on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and, indeed, his influence had much to do with its formation.

## Jean-Louis Roy Directeur Le Devoir

Frank Scott n'est plus. Né à Québec en 1899, ce géant modeste et puissant semblait destiné aux plus hautes fonctions. Ainsi se déploie normalement l'itinéraire des êtres comme lui, dont l'esprit est animé par une curiosité aussi profonde, une convivialité rayonnante et à la fois retenue, une abondance de dons exceptionnels. Mais ce fils d'un archidiacre anglican, ce boursier Rhodes, a choisi un autre destin.

Pour qui a eu la chance de le connaître, de l'entendre débattre passionnément de liberté ou froidement des lois, pour qui a eu le privilège de le voir mesurer une image, choisir un mot pour babiller de silence par un court poème, pour qui l'a vu interroger autour de lui sur le sens d'une expression d'Anne Hébert dont il traduisait les poèmes, la fermeté de ce choix ne faisait aucun doute.

Entre la passion du pouvoir et celle de la liberté, Frank Scott avait choisi clairement la liberté. D'où une relative obscurité largement compensée cependant par une influence majeure sur la politique canadienne, une notoriété exceptionnelle dans la communauté académique, et une œuvre culturelle inséparable de sa connaissance et de sa conception du pays et du rapport entre les cultures.

Socialiste, actif dans tous les mouvements de défense des libertés, Frank Scott poursuit en parallèle une carrière dans l'enseignement du droit à l'Université McGill. Amis et adversaires politiques reconnaissent vite en ce jeune professeur l'un des constitutionnalistes les plus compétents du pays. À ce titre, on le retrouve, pressé et incisif, aux tribunes où se débattaient les questions que posent l'indépendance constitutionnelle du Canada, la nécessité et l'urgence de ce passage à la pleine liberté politique.

Mais dans d'autres milieux, c'est sa production poétique qui séduit.animateur de revues littéraires, le poète rompt avec la littérature impériale et cherche dans ce pays à définir les formes et les secrets d'une identité fuyante. Au cœur de cette identité, Frank Scott reconnaît la dualité des cultures. Plus que tout autre anglophone de sa génération, il aura cherché à

saisir la signification des œuvres des écrivains francophones.

Ainsi cet intellectuel puissant, cet universitaire rigoureux, ce politique désintéressé aura poursuivi plusieurs œuvres à la fois avec un égal succès...

...Frank Scott a été des tous premiers anglophones qui ont soutenu la proposition d'André Laurendeau, faite dans ce journal, pour la création d'une commission d'enquête sur les rapports entre les deux grandes communautés linguistiques du pays. Commissaire de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton, il signe seul, en 1969, un rapport minoritaire. Il était incapable de se rallier à une conception des politiques linguistiques dont l'effet, à son jugement, serait de diviser le pays et de renforcer la cause de l'indépendance du Québec. Ce choix le laissera isolé, fiévreusement isolé, seul avec ses convictions et sa conscience.

Enfin, même dans un rappel aussi succinct d'une vie et d'une œuvre aussi considérable, on doit rappeler le rôle capital de Frank Scott dans la réforme du Code civil et la rédaction du projet de Charte des droits et libertés du Québec.

Invité en 1959 par l'Université Carleton, Frank Scott résumait comme suit la carrière de son ami, Alan Plaut, ce nionnet d'instituteur culturel canadien. "Il a été un nationaliste dans la mesure où il a toujours placé le Canada au centre de ses réflexions et de ses projets. Il croyait que les richesses matérielles et spirituelles du pays étaient telles qu'elles pourraient être une société libre et progressiste. Mais son nationalisme était dénué de tout racisme. Il acceptait sans restriction l'idée d'un partenariat entre les deux grandes communautés linguistiques. Il en faisait même la base de sa foi en le portrait d'un ami desine, mieux que quiconque pourrait le faire, Frank Scott lui-même.

Certes, certaines de ses conceptions du Québec, du nationalisme québécois ont été sévèrement critiquées. Mais ceux-là mêmes qui se sont mesurés à cet esprit exceptionnel ne reconnaissent que l'entreprise, risquée, était toujours riche en découvertes imprévues, comme le sont toutes les démarches de liberté.

delighted in this give-and-take because it meant that their concern for poetry was serious. His closest friend, was probably the late poet A.J.M. Smith.

Finally, and always, there was his wife Marian, a fine and original painter, a woman of rare insight and kindness. She and Frank kept open house in Montreal and in North Hatley, where they lived in the summers. Their son Peter, a respected teacher at the University of California at Berkeley, also writes poetry and is fluent in at least four languages.

As I write these lines I feel as though Frank were still here and so, I believe, do many of the people who knew him.

MORE ON PAGE 6

## Hugh MacLennan (from *Quill & Quire March, 1985*)

It is hard to believe that Frank Scott is no longer with us in person; harder still to realize that this man so perennially youthful until his final illness was born in the last year of the 19th century. He was four years and four months old when Orville Wright forecast the shape of things to come by being airborne for 12 seconds at Kitty Hawk. He lost one of his eyes at the age of 16 while celebrating with fireworks an older brother's departure overseas to World War I. Louis Dudek uttered the perfect obituary when he said that Frank's death marked the end of an era. And Frank himself, towards the

end of his life, said wistfully that he might well be the last of the 19th-century idealists.

He grew up in Quebec, the son of Archdeacon Frederick Scott, so it was natural that in his boyhood Frank was intensely religious. He was an altar boy and a choir boy, and he was still devout when he went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1920.

This religious impulse was later translated into his passion for social justice after he became an instructor in the McGill Law Faculty. A lawyer friend told me that Frank had a legal mind as sharp as a diamond, that he might easily have used his command of the law to become a millionaire. However, he was uninterested in money and lived for years

on a very meagre university salary. He became one of the most eloquent supporters of the young CCF Party founded by J.S. Woodsworth in the wake of the scandalous behaviour of the authorities at the time of the Winnipeg General Strike in 1919. This attitude damned him in the eyes of the Montreal business establishment of that time. Some of its members tried to get him fired from McGill, not only because of his economic views but also because of his opinion of them.

Though Frank was uninterested in money, he was fascinated by politics, yet at the same time had no desire for power. Influence, yes; power, never. So it was inevitable that most professional



## La puce à l'oreille

par Eric Devlin



### Le plus jeune recteur parle

"Contrairement à l'Ontario, le Québec n'a aucune politique de financement des universités en région. Le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur ne tient pas compte des coûts inhérents à notre éloignement des grands centres. De plus nous sommes les plus jeunes institutions du réseau universitaire québécois, excepté Bishop et Sherbrooke. Les universités en région ont des difficultés financières telles que l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue a interrompu les paiements de loyer pour les locaux qu'elle occupe à Amos au risque de s'en faire évicé sans préavis". Ces réminiscences sont celles de Remy Trudel, le plus jeune recteur de la plus jeune université québécoise, mais elles pourraient bien être reprises par n'importe quel autre recteur d'université périphérique.

Au Québec, il existe sept universités qui sont situées hors des deux grands centres que sont Montréal et Québec. Ce sont les universités en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Bishop, Chicoutimi, Hull, Rimouski, Trois-Rivières et Sherbrooke. Hormis Bishop et Sherbrooke, toutes ces universités appartiennent au réseau des universités du Québec qui a été créé dans les années 1970 à la faveur des politiques de décentralisation, d'accessibilité et de rattrapage historique du Québec en matière de diplômés universitaires.

L'éloignement: un handicap financier: Le ministère de

l'Enseignement supérieur limite son intervention au paramètre "éloignement" en augmentant de 10% son évaluation des dépenses universitaires reliées à l'énergie et aux frais de déplacement. Les cégeps sont à ce chapitre plus choyés. Une étude du Conseil des collèges réalisée en 1982 et portant sur l'effet des distances sur les dépenses encourues par les collèges démontre que les frais de voyage sont majorés de 55,99 pour cent dans le cas des institutions situées entre 601 et 900 km de distance d'un grand centre. Cette étude a permis aux collèges éloignés d'obtenir en 1983 des ajustements importants.

"Nous ne demandons pas la charité, ni de faveur particulière, mais seulement l'équité", affirme Remy Trudel. "A ce titre de l'éloignement, le ministère de l'Éducation de l'Ontario est beaucoup plus réaliste. Nous aurions obtenu 470 000\$ avec la formule ontarienne au lieu du 51 000\$ calculé par le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur".

Les compressions budgétaires ont durement affecté les universités en région qui, compte tenu de leur éloignement et de leur faible taille, ne peuvent réaliser les mêmes économies d'échelle que les universités en milieu urbain. Uniquement au chapitre des déplacements du personnel, les dépenses peuvent être astronomiques. Par exemple, l'Université du Québec d'Abitibi-Témiscamingue dispense des services à dix sous-centres dont quatre ont des secrétariats permanents. En fait 40 pour cent des activités de cette université se donnent dans des sous-centres qui sont distants de 90 à 496 kilomètres du siège social situé à Rouyn-Noranda.

La difficile gestion de la décroissance: Comme le soulignait la Fédération des associations de professeurs d'universités du Québec (FAPUQ), les universités vivent aujourd'hui avec un budget de 300 millions de dollars inférieur à ce qu'il devrait être, soit, une compression du tiers. Elles accueillent pourtant 30 000 étudiants de plus qu'en 1978.

Ce qui offusque le plus la communauté universitaire québécoise c'est qu'elle doit assumer 10 pour cent des compressions gouvernementales, même si le réseau universitaire représente moins de 4 pour cent des dépenses de l'État. Selon

Claude Pichette, recteur de l'Université du Québec à Montréal, en 1983-84, les cégeps recevaient 10 pour cent de moins par étudiant qu'en 1977-78, en dollars constants. Par contre pour les universités ce pourcentage était de 31 pour cent. Des cas de réussites: Malgré leur jeune âge, les universités périphériques obtiennent des résultats académiques surprenants. Ainsi au dernier examen de l'inter-provincial des comptables agréés, cinq étudiants de l'Université de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue se sont classés parmi les 20 premiers au Canada. Cette université a été fondée en 1983. Par ailleurs tous les étudiants de l'Université du Québec à Hull, créée en 1981 ont réussi leur examen. Ces résultats exceptionnels s'expliquent par la faible dimension des groupes et donc d'une meilleure préparation par rapport aux grandes universités canadiennes.

"Non seulement nos diplômés réussissent bien mais nous avons également un effet d'entraînement dans la région, affirme Remy Trudel. Ainsi depuis notre ouverture, nous avons constaté une baisse du taux d'abandon scolaire entre le secondaire et le cégep".

Une remise en question des universités périphériques: Remy Trudel croit que le balancier est maintenant du côté de la centralisation et que l'avenir des universités en région est menacé. Il prend comme indice de ce changement d'attitude l'abolition du poste de ministre délégué à l'Aménagement et au développement régional qui a été remplacé par celui de ministre délégué au développement à la voirie des régions. "Comme si les régions étaient des chemins de terre à paver", ironise Remy Trudel.

Dependant ce dernier garde espoir: "Les universités périphériques sont nées d'un besoin exprimé par la population. Nous sommes donc mieux enracinés dans notre communauté que peut l'être une université en milieu rural".

Les campagnes de sensibilisation menées par le milieu universitaire ont déjà porté fruit puisque lors de son dernier congrès, le Parti Libéral a adopté une résolution engageant un éventuel gouvernement libéral à mieux desservir au niveau universitaire les populations éloignées.

# Bottom patting not worst sexual harassment

by Dr. Nom DePlume

The career suffocation suffered by women in universities is caused by a subtle form of the treatment of women as second-class participants at work, and this career distraction causes as much lost productivity and personal pain as all the bottom pats in the country. Why are we not exploring the reasons why women are regarded as second class in the workplace?

In this Bulletin and in local newspapers, many columns of space have been devoted to the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace, but this harassment is only one manifestation of the actual discrimination

that is practiced, often subconsciously, against women who work outside the home.

### Warning signs

Let me give some examples of the stereotyping of women, examples relevant to the university setting. First, professors, usually male ones, assume that women students are not seeking to earn top grades or to make significant progress at the laboratory bench; after all, the girls won't be competing for top jobs.

Young women students should watch for the signs of this attitude: does the professor postpone her requests for appointments to obtain academic guidance? Does he

delay his review of her manuscripts? Does he describe her as "unstable" if she protests an obvious discrepancy in the treatment of her requests? Does he ask whether or not she is ill when she is forced to use strong tones to make a request?

### Faculty no better

At the level of faculty-member interaction, the same sort of assumptions arise. Why do women faculty have to be twice as productive and twice as patient as men to obtain equivalent recognition? Why is it assumed that all women are good teachers without any effort? Their teaching effort — if it is not-

ed at all — is rewarded by the addition of more teaching hours. Similarly, women are assumed to enjoy administrative work, and young women faculty are often selected for the dubious privilege of serving on trivial committees while men are saved for more consequential decision-making groups.

### Damned if she does

In research, why is it assumed that when a woman is co-author on a paper with a man or group of men, her role in the work was supportive, or technical, or passive? She may have contributed original ideas or experimental designs or

observation, but her role as an independent thinker is not acknowledged unless she publishes alone. Why is it assumed that any woman who shows self-interest is pushy, selfish and unfeminine, whereas a self-protective man shows "leadership qualities"?

Such assumptions that are made not only by some men but also by some faculty women. These women apparently have such a deep fear of being perceived as "uncooperative" that they have made acquiescence a lifetime habit. Such people as these cannot understand that not all women are satisfied by supportive roles.

### One man's applause

In short, our society still is resentful and suspicious of women who behave "like men" while applauding men for aggressive ambition. In some workplaces, being there is all it takes to make a woman a suspect.

(Dr. Nom DePlume is the non-deplume of a doctor who is in the Department of Medicine of a Canadian university, and who prefers to remain anonymous. Unsigned material normally is not published, and the writer has no basis for complaint. Occasionally, circumstances warrant making an exception to the general rule — EDITOR.)

# Frank 'touched nothing that he did not adorn'

Eugene Forsey  
Senator (Ret.)  
Ottawa

Frank Scott did not achieve the feat of living in three centuries, the nineteenth, the twentieth and the twenty-first, as he once said he hoped to do, and as his friends hoped he might. But what he did achieve, and what he was, made him one of the most notable Canadians of his time. He has left a deep imprint on our literature, our law, our politics, our civil liberties, and on Canadian Socialism; and he touched nothing that he did not adorn.

He was a protean figure. What other of our major poets has been also a great constitutional lawyer, what other of our constitutional lawyers has been even a minor poet? He was a master of our English speech; but he was also one of

the architects of official bilingualism. He was, intellectually, one of the founding fathers of the CCF and the NDP; but, on the powers that should belong to our national Parliament, he was a John A. Macdonald conservative. He was an ardent Canadian nationalist, but a no less ardent internationalist. He was a lifelong battler for civil liberties; but he firmly supported the proclamation of the War Measures Act in October 1970, and no less firmly rebutted any charge of inconsistency in doing so.

He was born into the English-speaking Establishment of Quebec. He had won two brilliant law degrees, Oxford and McGill. He had all the right connections. He could have had a spectacular and highly lucrative career at the Bar. Instead, he deliberately chose university teaching, which in those days was certainly not the road to wealth

or power.

He chose to write, work and fight for "the poor, and him that hath no helper," against a powerful, entrenched plutocracy in its very citadel. (An early reward was a resolution of the McGill University Board of Governors that Frank Scott should never be Dean of the Faculty of Law; a resolution later, happily, reversed: he was Dean from 1961 to 1964.)

He was a champion of the rights of French Canadians long before it was popular among English-speaking Canadians to be so; but when French-Canadian nationalism threatened the constitutional rights of the Quebec English-speaking Protestant minority in education, he was one of the authors of the masterly legal report which still forms the basis of their defence. He was the moving spirit of the group that sponsored the epoch-making study of the

asbestos strike. With Harry Cassidy, he wrote the report on the garment industry, which led to the Stevens Committee, and Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying and to the Bennett New Deal.

He was one of the founders of the League for Social Reconstruction, and one of the chief authors of its book, *Social Planning for Canada*. He was one of the principal draftsmen of the Regina Manifesto of the CCF, and he took a decisive part in its passage through the CCF Convention of 1933.

It is hardly surprising that worldly recognition was somewhat slow in coming. But when it came, it came in abundance. The Pearson Government appointed Scott to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The United Nations sent him to Burma, on a mission which for a time seriously undermin-

ed his health. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Sixteen universities gave him honorary degrees. He was made a Companion of the Order of Canada. Literary prizes and awards were showered upon him. He was the subject of a major symposium and of a notable film, repeatedly shown on national television. And none of this came because he had succumbed to any lure of wealth or fame, or the embrace of the Establishment, or because he had trimmed his opinions to suit the hour, or muted his voice on any of the issues he had fought for.

Not even a great man looks the part. Frank Scott emphatically did. Tall, handsome, and patrician, he had a commanding presence. He looked the embodiment of pure intellect. But beneath that usually austere countenance there were pas-

sion and compassion, generosity and tolerance, sensitivity, a lively sense of humour, a sparkling wit, enormous relish for life. Age could not wither, nor custom stale, his infinite variety.

Only a year or so ago he wrote me: "I am now a reclus." But the same letter said that he was then "going out" three or four times a week to McGill, and two or three to Concordia."

He leaves a great and enduring legacy to his country, to the world of letters and to the world of scholarship, especially legal scholarship. He leaves to his legion of friends the memory of an extraordinary and multifaceted personality.

His life was gentle,  
and the elements so  
mix'd in him that  
Nature might stand up  
and say to all the world,  
"This was a man!"



# Pedersen says impossible to manage a university in British Columbia now

by Michelle Morissette  
Bulletin correspondent

VANCOUVER — Members of the education community here are still in a state of shock over the resignation of the University of British Columbia's president George Pedersen. Most are blaming the Social Credit government's educational policies for driving away one of the country's best university presidents, but a few are slamming Pedersen's timing, saying he should have toughed it out at least until the provincial budget was announced.

Pedersen, 54, resigned his job as head of the province's senior university March 7, saying the Social Credit government had made it impossible for him to do his job. He will become president of the University of Western Ontario in London.

Pedersen told a press conference his decision to leave was a "strong personal statement of concern about what is happening to universities in this province."

## Leadership impossible

He said he was moved to accept the position of president at the University of Western Ontario because financial constraints at UBC are such that "I am unable to provide strong leadership."

"If my decision to leave does nothing more than dramatize to the general public the plight of our university system, it will be an action worthy of the taking."

Since the Social Credit government was re-elected in 1983 the province's three universities have had annual operating cuts. In UBC's case the amount was \$12.6 million over two years. The university must make up its budget for the fiscal year that starts on April 1, and it must do it with advance indication from the province of the amount of its provincial allotment. Last year the university raised its tuition fees by 33 percent. The day Pedersen resigned tuition fees were raised a further 10 percent.

Although the province indicated that universities will get a zero percent increase in

funding for 1985-86 in its March 14 budget, it has set aside five percent of the total funds to go toward "program adjustments." Just what that means to each university is not yet known.

In a written statement Pedersen said that he had tried his best during his 22-month tenure at UBC, working 18-hour days and seven-day weeks, but was unable to get the kind of cooperation from the provincial government that was necessary to do an effective job as administrator.

He said the current situation is "such that it is quite impossible for any university president to provide the leadership that is so badly needed in British Columbia."

"What I find impossible to accept is the uncertainty and complete lack of planning that is going on in this province as it relates to our university system."

## Petch sympathizes

Pedersen's sudden departure has provoked a strong reaction within the education community.

University of Victoria President Howard Petch issued a statement sympathizing with Pedersen's action.

"I sincerely hope that the discouragement of Dr. Pedersen's loss is not the signal for the early departure of many highly qualified and capable faculty members who have been attracted to B.C. universities over the years," Petch said. "As President of one of the provincially supported universities, I cannot help but sympathize with Dr.

Pedersen's sense of frustration."

Petch said the universities understand the government's money problems and have done their best to cooperate.

"However, the announcement of university operating grants long after the fiscal year has started, makes well-considered financial decisions and forward planning almost impossible," he said. "This year has been particularly difficult because of the intense pressures placed directly on the university presidents, and because of our great concern that the government plans to interfere with the independence and professional competence of the universities to decide what should be taught and who should teach it."

## McGeer puzzled

An incentive is currently being prepared by Universities Minister Pat McGeer that would provide extra funding to universities willing to cut programs. While McGeer has stated that Victoria will not dictate where cuts should be, there is fear at all three universities that there will be government interference.

In responding to Pedersen's resignation McGeer expressed surprise that Pedersen would cite the political climate as one of his main reasons for leaving.

"He's not discussed that with me and I'm surprised that he would say that," he said.

"Our budgetary process this year is the same as every other year in my memory, there's no difference at all. And certainly there has been absolutely no meddling in the University of B.C. on the part of the government."

At UBC itself, where morale is at an all time low due to the university's uncertain future, administrators, students, and faculty predicted Pedersen's departure signals only the beginning of what could be a mass exodus of the best university teachers and

administrators.

## Chairman angered

However, the chairman of the university's board of directors had nothing but sharp criticism to offer on Pedersen's resignation.

Board chairman David McLean said Pedersen's decision to "jump ship" was "simplistic" and "not in the best interests of the university."

"The timing is terrible. What you've got to do is hang in and work your way through it."

Pedersen had a narrow view that only considered the views of the university, McLean said. "The government's not perfect but it has revenue problems. I don't think education has been any worse treated than any other areas. Dr. Pedersen only sees things from his perspective."

McLean said morale problems caused by the resignation are temporary.

"That's nonsense that 10,000 people are ready to leave because of George Pedersen," McLean said. "I don't believe that. These days you're very lucky to have a job at a university. They'd better look around carefully."

## Faculty pessimistic

Faculty Association president Elmer Ogryzlo said morale was already low before Pedersen's departure and that faculty were already looking for other positions at universities where their futures would be more secure.

He said Pedersen's resignation was a message Victoria had better heed.

"Unless something changes UBC will become a second-rate university, no question," he said. "It's going to lose its best people...I see no reason to be optimistic."

## SFU shares view

Simon Fraser University president William Saywell was out of town, but George Ivany, academic vice-president, said Pedersen's quitting signaled how serious things really were.

"When the senior president of the system resigns out of frustration, it signals that nobody was bluffing about the seriousness of provincial budget cuts."

"We've got an awful lot of people traveling out for (job)

interviews," Ivany said. "We have cases where very, very senior scientists and scholars on our campus are talking to (recruiters) where before they would not be talking."

"Nothing short of the overall deterioration of the total system and the total product of the system can result."

UBC's board has authorized a committee representing all elements of the university community to find a successor to Pedersen. It is expected to submit a list of candidates by May 24.

Pedersen's new job will not give him a huge increase on his current \$120,000 annual salary. The new salary would likely match what he would have been receiving at UBC had education salaries not been frozen for three years, he said.

provincial Government that it is completely mishandling its relationship with its universities," Bruton said.

"The provincial Government is determined to force the university to reallocate internal funds for engineering. The university is equally determined that it will not be forced into the reallocation of funds..."

"The faculty of engineering has been caught in a political standoff. The general university funding situation is destroying our ability to hire

## Short, sharp lesson

Pedersen graduated from UBC in 1959, and was president at SFU for four years before taking the top job at UBC.

He turned down an offer last summer to be president of the University of Toronto — often regarded as the premier job in Canadian academic administration. He said he declined because, "I sort of received some assurances that things were going to be better for the (B.C.) university community in the years ahead."

At the time, he had been UBC president for only a year. "I had not been at UBC long enough to gauge what possibilities were," but having dealt with the government "you can't come to any conclusion other than they don't think very much of universities."

# CAUT is prodding the PM

CAUT President Sarah Shorten took advantage of the February "Economic Summit" in Ottawa to remind Prime Minister Mulroney of his pre-election commitments to research.

Shorten represented CAUT at the two-day meeting. She issued a statement on the eve of the gathering, warning that Canada's "research and development capacity must be strengthened if we are to compete in the world and to maintain the quality of our democratic way of life."

CAUT was particularly concerned because "universities play a vital role in the discovery and development of new knowledge and in the education of highly qualified individuals."

Shorten cited samples of the Prime Minister's and PC party's commitment to R&D:

● From a speech at the University of Toronto in early 1984: "We're going to double the collective Canadian contribution to this indispensable sector during our first term in office... (and) improve the linkage between government labs, universities, and the private sector..."

● From a speech in Montréal, March 22, 1984: "If we have learned anything from the past decade, it is that the real source of our wealth is our human resources..."

● From a PC pre-election position paper: "We regard research in all of these fields (natural sciences and engineering, medicine, social sciences and humanities) as essential."

"We are committed to real (above inflation) increases in these appropriations... Our Research and Development

commitment is fundamental to our overall program for economic and social development."

Nevertheless, because of his government's budget cuts in other areas, Shorten said the academic community awaited with some apprehension announcement of the final budgets for the three federal granting councils. (The Medical Research Council, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and Social Services and Humanities Research Council.)

She urged that the Councils' budgets be dealt with in a manner "consistent with the promises of the Prime Minister and the Progressive Conservative Party." She asked the government to announce the budgets at the time of the Summit Conference. It did not.

# UVic Dean follows suit

The B.C. government came up with additional operating funds for the first phase of the new engineering school at the University of Victoria, a few days after Dean Len Bruton resigned to protest the government's policy on funding higher education.

Bruton came to Victoria two years ago to set up the school. He returns to the University of Calgary where he'll become Dean of Engineering in June.

"I hope my resignation will send a clear message to the

provincial Government that it is completely mishandling its relationship with its universities," Bruton said.

"The provincial Government is determined to force the university to reallocate internal funds for engineering. The university is equally determined that it will not be forced into the reallocation of funds..."

"The faculty of engineering has been caught in a political standoff. The general university funding situation is destroying our ability to hire

world-class faculty and to plan for the future of the school."

The school's \$16-million building is under construction. Apparently, the last straw for Bruton came when the government halved a promised \$1.5-million first-phase grant, and renewed on guaranteed annual operating grants of \$2.7 million for the next five years.

UVic President Howard Petch said Bruton's resignation had hastened an acceptable resolution of immediate funding problems for the engineering school.



George Pedersen



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# Dal sex harassment committee says criticisms are unfair and unfounded

by Susan M. Ashley

There has been a lot of discussion lately in various public forums about Dalhousie University's sexual harassment procedures. The committee that has recently been established at Dalhousie feels that it would be neither constructive nor productive to enter into the public debate; however, there are aspects of the procedures which have been questioned or interpreted from a certain perspective, that should be clarified.

The mechanism established for dealing with sexual harassment on campus involves the formation of a 10-member advisory committee, composed of two appointees each from certain campus groups, (faculty association, staff association, undergraduate students, graduate students and administration), with the requirement that each constituency appoint one male and one female. Thus the committee itself should be representative of the university generally, and gender-balanced.

### Two-fold purpose

The purpose of the committee (in summary) is two-fold: 1) to attempt to settle allegations of sexual harassment on campus through an informal mediation process and, if this fails, through a formal hearing, and 2) to act in a preventive way by talking openly about the issue on campus.

The procedures work as follows: the complainant goes

to a member of the committee, (then designated as a "case officer"), to deliver the complaint. The case officer asks another member of the Committee to advise the respondent of the allegation and to give advice as to possible courses of action. The complainant and respondent then agree on a person to mediate the dispute, (the "neutral party"), from a list compiled by Advisory Committee members, or any other person acceptable to both parties. (The list now includes about 20 people, with wide representation from campus groups, as well as non-university people.)

### Neutral mediator

The mediator's role is to attempt to help the parties reach a settlement agreeable to them both, which might be an explanation and/or an apology. Failure to agree on a mediator or to reach a settlement would indicate that no resolution could be reached; at that point the allegation may go to a formal hearing.

It should be noted that the neutral party makes no judgment on the merits of the allegations. The case officer, who carries the complainant's case, would initially advise the

complainant whether his or her case could fall under these procedures, or whether it would be better dealt with in another forum.

### Gender-balanced

The formal hearing panel is composed of five people, one from each group represented on the committee, with at least two men and two women. Once again, the group making the decision is representative of the university community, and gender-balanced. The case officer or respondent's advisor cannot be on the hearing panel.

The hearing panel must decide whether the alleged conduct falls within the definition of sexual harassment. A decision by the panel requiring further action is given to the President for implementation. At this point, union grievance procedures for faculty and staff members come into play if disciplinary action is taken.

### No easy task

Any procedures dealing with such a sensitive issue will meet with criticism. The procedures themselves may be threatening to many and the Committee is attempting to balance this fear against the concern that allegations of sexual harassment must be dealt with uniformly and fairly.

It is no easy task, but we feel that the guidelines that are now being drawn up for neutral parties and case of-

ficers, as well as the rules of procedure for hearing panels, will ensure fairness to both sides. We have held training sessions for neutral parties and the advisory committee, and are making a real effort to provide expert advice and guidance to those involved in the procedures, so that they will have the skills necessary to carry out their tasks.

### Cooperation needed

Concern has been expressed that there is no guarantee that a male faculty member will be a member of either the advisory committee or the hearing panel. The procedures provide that the faculty association must appoint two members to the committee. The faculty association, which includes not only faculty members, but also librarians and counsellors, may appoint whomever it wishes, not necessarily a member of the association. It is up to the constituency group to choose its members of the Advisory Committee, and their good judgment in these matters must be assumed.

To allege structural bias in the procedures is unfair. We are dealing with the issue of sexual harassment in good faith, following the rules and exercising good judgment. We hope that all campus groups will cooperate in this effort.

(Susan Ashley is Administrative Officer, Dalhousie University Law School, and Chair of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Sexual Harassment.)



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# Onus for summer jobs is put on private sector

Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald is optimistic about Challenge '85 — the federal government's new program to provide summer employment for students. The students appear somewhat skeptical.

CAUT had earlier protested the cancellation of the Liberal student summer employment program. The Association will urge the Minister to keep Challenge '85 flexible enough to allow funds not used up in one segment to be transferred to another. CAUT's Policy and Political Action Committee will audit results of the program in the fall.

The program is funded at \$205 million, and MacDonald says it will "create up to 95,000" summer jobs. Its success will depend heavily on enthusiastic support by private firms. Last summer's Liberal program was funded at \$200 million and produced about

85,000 jobs. (Summer '84 student unemployment was estimated at almost 15 percent.)

## CFS worried

The Canadian Federation of Students says funding for Challenge '85 is actually less than last year's \$200 million on account of inflation. If the program is to create an additional 10,000 jobs this summer (compared to 85,000 in 1984), most of the funding will have to be taken up by the private sector as a 50-percent wage subsidy. (Student wages in the municipal sector will be subsidized at 75 percent, and at 100 percent in the non-profit community sector.)

MacDonald couched her Feb. 6 announcement of the new program in the sternly optimistic terms favored by the Tory government: "We are entering a new era of cooperation and harmony between the federal government and the provinces. Today's announce-

ment...is a signal to the provinces of our intent...to move toward greater complementarity of programming with the provinces.

"Challenge '85 is a fundamentally new approach to job creation for students. This summer, instead of offering pre-packaged federally funded projects that only provide next year's tuition and little else, we are challenging our economic partners to join us in coming forward with meaningful jobs that improve students' ability to contribute to society now and in the future."

## Firms cautious

She said the program will "result in the direct creation of 95,000 jobs," and "I am convinced that the private sector will mobilize to add a significant number of student jobs to this estimate."

Shortly after that announcement, several major corporations distanced themselves

from any promise of providing more student jobs. CFS President Beth Olley raised that in a meeting with MacDonald. She says the Minister dismissed the published reports with: "Don't believe everything you read."

Olley says MacDonald said she would personally guarantee that 95,000 jobs would be created this summer, and urged the Federation to stop being so skeptical about the private sector.

## Opposition doubtful

Liberal and NDP critics don't believe the program will produce extra jobs, and fear that non-profit community organizations will be big losers because of the restructuring of funding priorities.

Howard McCurdy, MP for Windsor-Walkerville, said the NDP has concerns about Challenge '85 which amount "to a pretty hefty criticism."

Among the NDP concerns: "...the over-dependency on

the private sector to create jobs at a time when industries are laying off their full-time employees; the lack of an affirmative action component; the lateness of the announcement; the elimination of community-based projects; the lack of prior consultation with the Canadian Federation of Students; and the inadequate funding level."

## Needy wife lose

Warren Allmand, MP for NDG-Lachine East and Liberal Employment critic,

echoed McCurdy's concerns, and added "...we feel that non-profit organizations which in the past have provided day camps, programs for the handicapped and the elderly, and other essential community services, will suffer. Those who are underprivileged and most in need of social services will lose out."

"...the unprecedented delay in announcing the program makes it very difficult to administer...Whether the program will be in place in time is a major concern."

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# Savage: Our fate is in politicians' hands

The panel's topic was "Will there be life after 1985?" in view of the financing crunch faced by universities. CAUT Executive Secretary Donald C. Savage questioned the time-frame of the topic: "...the real question is whether or not there will be life after 1995. Will foolish and myopic decisions taken in 1985 mean that universities cannot effectively operate a decade later?"

Savage was a panelist at a Financial Post-Air Canada conference in Ottawa March 13. More than 200 government funding officials, university administrators and faculty, and corporate executives participated in the one-day discussion of the problems and potential solutions in financing higher education and university research.

## The real problem

There are neither scapegoats nor magic solutions to the problems faced by universities,

said Savage: "Saying that the real problem is underfunding lacks media glamor, of course." "Ill-prepared students and lazy, tenure-protected faculty tend to capture the headlines."

"In the end, of course, we all know that whether or not there is life after 1995 depends fundamentally on the funding decisions of politicians in 1985. They must raise the money."

"We must continually debate the merits of how the universities function, and we must be open to all suggestions in regard to efficiency and new modalities."

"A few of my colleagues think that there should be a Berlin Wall around the universities, and that silence about what we do is the most prudent policy. I do not agree."

"I, and many others,

believe that universities should debate their ideals, courses, structures, and the like, with anyone, anywhere, anytime."

## The real solution

"But, in the end, if we do not put effective pressure on politicians to fund universities, so that they can, in fact, provide excellence in research and teaching, life in a cultural, economic, and environmental sense will be mediocre at best after 1995."

"That, in turn, implies that Ottawa and the provinces must reach agreement on a rational method of sharing the costs. Most commentators consider the present system somewhat bizarre."

"...rather than weep over spilled milk, we should think of the future. CAUT has suggested a scheme of incentives, and drafted a proposed act

which incorporates these ideas. We hope that others interested in the future of the universities will also place on the table their ideas on federal-provincial financing."

## Perspective

Another panelist, J. Fraser Mustard, President of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (and a member of Ontario's Bovey Commission), estimated the cost of upgrading Canada's basic-research capability at \$250 million in capital costs, and \$500 million a year in operating costs.

Said Mustard: "The capital cost...is about the cost of one or two dry drill-holes in the Arctic — large when looked at in isolation, small when looked at in terms of the future of the country."



McGill  
University

## DIRECTOR

### Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research Branch of Montreal

The Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research is seeking an outstanding scientist to direct the research program of its proposed Branch in the field of cancer genetics encompassing the latest developments in such areas as cell biology, biochemistry and molecular biology.

The Ludwig Institute is creating a new Branch which will conduct its research in Montreal, Quebec, in conjunction with the Royal Victoria Hospital and in association with McGill University. University and hospital academic appointment of an appropriately qualified candidate is anticipated. Planning calls for the Branch to occupy space exceeding 12,000 sq. feet.

Candidates must have demonstrated outstanding research capabilities, both in their own personnel research and in attracting and leading excellent younger investigators. A Director will be a leader in basic science (Ph.D. and/or M.D.) and will have an associate staff member who will lead the clinical investigative activities. Interested candidates should submit an up-to-date curriculum vitae and bibliography, about five selected recent reprints, and names of three internationally known referees no later than May 15, 1985 to Dr. Lloyd Old, Scientific Director, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Stedelerstrasse No. 22, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

In accordance with the Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.



## BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS

Applications are invited to fill a tenure track position at the Assistant to Full Professor rank depending on experience and qualifications, beginning July 1, 1985. Responsibilities include undergraduate teaching in two or more of the following areas: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Money and Banking, Labour and Industrial Organization, Mathematical Economics and Econometrics. Current floors are \$29,071. Assistant Professor, \$37,793. Associate Professor, \$47,968. (Full) Professor. Applications with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be addressed to:

Dr. K.J. Kuepper,  
Dean of the Faculty,  
Bishop's University,  
Lennoxville, Que.  
J1M 1Z7



Dr. Michael Brooke  
Assistant Director  
Department of Extension and  
Summer Session  
University of New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 4400  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5A3 (506) 453-4646  
In accordance with Canadian  
Immigration requirements, priority  
will be given to Canadian citizens  
and permanent residents of Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK



**Partnership for Growth:**  
Corporate-University  
Cooperation in Canada  
by  
Judith Maxwell  
and Stephanie Currie  
The Corporate-Higher  
Education Forum, 1984

by Janice Newson  
and  
Howard Buchbinder

In May 1984, a publication titled *Partnership for Growth: Corporate-University Cooperation in Canada* slipped into publication, barely noticed by those who would be most affected by its proposals. Instead, the eyes of the academic community were increasingly riveted on *The Great Brain Robbery*, aided considerably by a massive dose of media hype. Yet it is *Partnership for Growth* which should be the focus of our critical attention.

*Partnership for Growth* is a report prepared by Maxwell

# Corporation/cooperation/co-optation?

and Currie for the Corporate-Higher Education Forum based in Montreal. This Forum was established in May 1983 at the initiative of two faculty members at Concordia University. Its purpose is to promote "a stronger dialogue between the corporate and academic communities... (by) bringing together... the country's leading entrepreneurial forces and its primary intellectual resources." As of May 1984, the membership of the Forum consisted of 25 university presidents and 30 senior executives of major corporations such as Shell Canada, Northern Telecom, The Royal Bank, Xerox Canada, and others.

## First detailed survey?

*Partnership for Growth* attempts to meet three main objectives: to provide information on the present scope of university-corporate collaboration; to define the motives for, and the benefits

of collaboration; and to identify an agenda for the ongoing work of the Forum. The report's information base was obtained through questionnaires distributed to university presidents and interviews with university presidents, corporate executives, and government officials.

Although a slim volume, the report covers considerable territory. It, perhaps for the first time, provides detailed information on the nature and extent of joint enterprises between universities and corporations in Canada. Part One outlines present economic forces that are, or have the potential to draw universities and corporations into joint endeavors. Part Two identifies various forms of collaboration such as university based interface institutes, joint ventures between universities and corporations, contract research, research parks, university based companies, cooperative education, and manpower transfer projects. Part Three evaluates the experience of collaborators to date, draws conclusions and outlines recommendations.

## Based on Finance

The report argues for a better developed "partnership" between universities and corporations than now exists. The argument is based on an analysis of the financial squeeze presently confronting Canadian universities. The authors explain this squeeze as part of the general stress experienced by the Canadian economy during the past decade. The symptoms of this condition are high levels of unemployment and insufficient investment funds. These are linked to negative factors such as low economic growth and an intensification of competition from the "developing" world. Relief from these ills is seen to rest on more effective utilization of new technologies. A solution to the financial plight of universities will not be forthcoming until and unless the problem of economic productivity is resolved, primarily through technological innovation. In particular, the authors argue that

"the challenges to industry in the 1980's are, first, to locate and adapt leading edge technologies in production processes, product line, and management systems; and second, to retrain and upgrade employees' skills to match the new technologies."

To the extent that Canadian industry is successful in meeting these challenges and productivity is increased, significant portions of the mining and manufacturing base will be preserved.

## Collaboration vital

Increased collaboration between corporations and universities is vital to this agenda for economic growth. In this way the university system will find relief from current problems that result from the combination of underfunding and enrollment growth. Corporate-university linkages will help to resolve the problem of funding university research, of achieving technology transfer, and of securing "contact with expert colleagues who are close to the leading edge of technology." In sum, increased collaboration will have the desirable effect of tuning "the research effort and the university curriculum more closely to the needs of the marketplace."

Having proposed corporate-university linkages as the solution to the problems they define, the authors then identify certain "cultural barriers" to cooperation between universities and industry. These "barriers" stem from the way work is carried out in universities in contrast to industrial settings. In universities work is self-paced, faculty members exercise discretion over the organization and management of their research, and freedom exists to communicate and publish research findings. In contrast, the in-

dustrial environment is geared towards commercialization and profit, meeting production deadlines, proprietary rights, and maintaining a competitive edge in the marketplace.

## Who must change?

At first glance, Maxwell and Currie appear to argue that these barriers can be overcome by promoting greater understanding between the partners and through well-defined agreements. However, the report more than implies that significant changes in "institutional rigidities" need to occur. The major responsibility for such change is lodged with the universities, not the corporations. University attitudes towards institutional autonomy and academic freedom are singled out as problematic. Institutional autonomy refers to control over the substance of teaching, research, and admission standards. Academic freedom is defined as the right to teach and publish without fear of censorship.

The trade-off being promoted in this report must be carefully understood. On the surface, it appears simply to be an exchange of funds for needed talents. The universities will make available their intellectual resources to assist in resolving the productivity problems of Canadian industry through technological innovation. Universities willing to develop the needed expertise will receive financial support from corporations.

## Celling the tune

However, the role of defining the priorities in these exchanges is given explicitly to the corporations. As well, universities apparently will need to reassess some cherished traditions if they are to provide talent on terms acceptable

in the industrial setting. Institutional autonomy and academic freedom are not the least of these. Finally, the authors believe that, in large measure, greater cooperation between universities and corporations has not been realized because universities have been able to depend on government grants for their fiscal survival. Not surprisingly, those who embrace this new type collaboration between universities and corporations argue for an acceptance of reduced levels of government funding and increased reliance on private sector donations.

Clearly, what is assumed to be "for sale" here is not talent alone. The implications are considerable for the academic enterprise as we know it. It involves reassessing academic freedom and institutional autonomy as basic principles governing the conduct of academic work. It calls into question who sets priorities for university curricula and on what basis. It suggests financial dependence on a single private constituency. The report does not explore these implications.

## A very junior partner

As well, in spite of repeated euphemistic references to "partnerships," "cooperation," and "exchanges," the report strongly conveys a sense that the partnership being proposed is not to be an equal one. Consider for example: "The nature and scope of the corporate-academic collaboration will be determined by the needs of the corporation and by the areas of expertise the universities can offer... universities must confront the financial squeeze... with a strategic plan... select areas of

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## ECONOMIST

Applications are invited for a faculty position at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor, beginning July 1, 1985. Responsibilities include undergraduate teaching and research in two or more of the following areas: Theory, Monetary Economics, International Trade, Regional Development, Labor, Public Finance. Applicants should have the Ph.D. degree or be near completion. Teaching and other experience desirable. Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent to: Professor John Nicholson, Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, University College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, N.S. B1P 6L2.

## Mount Saint Vincent University President

Mount Saint Vincent University of Governors invites applications, nominations and enquiries for the position of President. The appointee will be expected to take office July 1, 1986. Mount Saint Vincent University is unique, being the only university in Canada whose primary orientation is to the higher education of women. Founded in 1825 by the Sisters of Charity, it is open to students and faculty of any religious affiliation. The university has a current enrollment of more than 3,400 full and part-time students and a full and part-time faculty of 212. It offers students a personalized education leading to undergraduate degrees in Arts and Science, Child Study, Education, Home Economics, Office Administration, Business Administration and Public Relations; Masters programs in Education; diploma or certificate programs in Gerontology, Business Administration and Secretarial Arts. The university offers special programs in Co-operative Education and Distance Education via Television. The university is associated with Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, and works closely with other universities in the area.

**POSITION:** The President is the chief administrative and academic officer of the institution and is responsible for implementing the policies established by the Board of Governors, and for providing leadership and direction for the university.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Candidates should possess a strong commitment to a liberal arts core; university teaching experience; demonstrated ability in administration; some experience in dealing with governments; fiscal management; faculty, student and community relations; and attitudes compatible with the character of a women's university and the Catholic tradition of the university.

Applications with curriculum vitae should be sent to:  
Dr. Susan Clark, Secretary  
President Search Committee  
Mount Saint Vincent University  
166 Bedford Highway  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## Director of Administrative Studies

Athabasca University is seeking an academic and administrative leader to assume all duties relating to the directorship of an academic unit that offers courses in Administrative Studies and in applied management, leading to a Bachelor of Administration degree.

The suitable candidate will have a D.B.A. or Ph.D. in an appropriate discipline; a strong academic, professional and administrative record; demonstrated leadership abilities and a commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Reporting to the Vice-President, Learning Services, the director will have full responsibility for ensuring the development and delivery of an effective range of courses and programmes in this rapidly expanding area. The initial offer will include a three year renewable term as director and a continuing academic appointment in Administrative Studies at a senior level.

Athabasca University is a publicly funded, open university specializing in distance education, located in the town of Athabasca, 140 km. north of Edmonton.

Please submit curriculum vitae and the names of three references by April 30, 1985 to:

D.P. Monk, Director of Personnel, Athabasca University, Box 10,000, Athabasca, Alberta T0G 2R0

**Athabasca University**



# "There's no fogey like a young fogey"

by J. Percy Smith

I read with much interest the December issue of the *Bulletin*. From my seat in the bleachers, may I make a couple of comments?

With reference to the AF & T Committee's report, I suggest that if the CAUT cannot afford to study the state of university governance, it cannot afford anything. It has perhaps been forgotten that a great deal of voluntary, often spontaneous, studying of that subject preceded the Duff/Berdahl Commission, and the two Commissioners said often and candidly that their job was mainly one of

furthering, and giving public and formal status to, a process for which the groundwork had largely been done.

It had been done by faculty members on local campuses, not all in Faculty Associations, who knew that it was essential — whether the CAUT could do it or not. The Association came just a little late into the process, in fact; but thanks to Stewart Reid and to Claude Bissell of the AUCC, it became a very effective spur and took the leadership.

One of its chief contributions while the Duff/Berdahl project was still in embryo was

the development and publication of the book of essays *A Place of Liberty* edited by the late George Whalley, with contributions by (among others) the late Frank Underhill, the late Vernon Fowke, the late W.L. Morton, the late Stewart Reid, the late Bora Laskin — how they would have laughed at that description (I hope they are, somewhere!). Not one of them or their colleagues would have been content with a book simply about university governance, however. The crucial question was, "Governance of What?"

I wonder whether a re-

examination of that question is not overdue. In the 1950s we were still thinking in terms of communities of scholars, and of freedom of thought and teaching, and of the objects and roles of universities, in ways that have been superseded, for good or ill. Even the Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure,

developed under the leadership of the late Jim Milner, reflects more of the thinking of John Stuart Mill than of, say, the Chairman of the Board of IBM or the President of the Canadian Labour Congress.

Trite or not, one must say  
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## CORPORATION/10

specialization...build managerial flexibility...and open up collaboration with key corporations and local industry."

In other words, the universities can offer areas of expertise but it is the needs of the corporations that will determine. As well, in contrast to what universities must do to fulfill their obligations to the partnership, corporations must do nothing in particular, except to make financial donations as they see fit, use the talent made available to them, and hopefully thrive in the market place. From the point of view of the corporate sector this is an offer not to be refused.

### Echoed in Bovey?

Although *Partnership for Growth* may have slipped into print barely noticed by the academic community, we submit that its message has not fallen on deaf ears. For example, aspects of the recently released Bovey Commission Report in Ontario parallel directly the argument advanced in *Partnership for Growth*. Of special note is the departure of the Bovey Commission recommendations from the policy direction provided by the then Minister of Colleges and Universities, Dr. Bette Stephenson.

Dr. Stephenson proposed that the Ontario university system be restructured in order to create a multi-tiered hierarchy of differentiated institutions aimed towards particular manpower needs. By contrast, the Bovey Commission has recommended that the differentiation and specialization of the province's universities be allowed to evolve naturally through "free market forces."

This model of development is more compatible with the course advocated by Maxwell and Currie than Dr. Stephenson's charge to the Bovey Commission. The formation of the kind of corporate-university partnerships envisaged in *Partnership for Growth* requires a relatively flexible university system, not highly constrained by government regulation. The results will see the evolution of an altered university system.

### View is skewed

The directions pursued by Maxwell and Currie are not surprising. After all, the Forum that commissioned the report represents the interests of the corporate community in Canada. As one of many communities to be served by the higher-education system, the corporate sector can be expected to put forth its own priorities. What is shocking is

the composition of the other constituency represented in the membership of the Forum. It is composed of university presidents. Nowhere are full-time academics represented, except for the two founders of the Forum who are vice-chairmen.

If we assume that the university presidents do indeed represent the interests of the academic community, then we must question the very significant omissions in the report. It contains no reference, for example, to the responsibility of the university to educate for citizenship, even while developing skills useful to the market place.

Universities are not exhorted to address the long-term needs of the chronically unemployed in the light of studies on the predicted impact of technological innovation on job loss — jobs that will never be replaced. No defense is forthcoming in support of funding research that has no "practical" or commercial application. Although it is supposedly the product of a partnership between two distinct communities, the report is undeniably lopsided. Is the absence of another, counterbalancing side a consequence of the authors' selective vision, or did the university presidents fail to present

it when interviewed?

### No partnership, no growth

*Partnership for Growth* is not the only document put forward recently that advocates a vision for the university system oriented to economic growth. One major problem with these approaches is their relentless one-sidedness. Not only do they argue that, first and foremost, universities exist to serve the economy, but they are also often rooted in a one-sided analysis of the causes and cures of Canada's economic ills. Maxwell and Currie, for example, base their proposals on an analysis that assumes that the competitiveness of Canadian industry rests on productivity levels and technology.

However, other compelling arguments have been made that Canada's major economic problems are rooted in de-industrialization, resulting from corporate strategies that seek cheaper labour markets abroad and fast investment returns. Moreover there are studies on the impact of cybernetic production and computer-based resources which would support the view that universities should provide a more general, analytic educational

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## UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

### PH.D. CLINICAL/ ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGIST WITH ACADEMIC APPOINTMENT

University Hospital, a teaching hospital on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan, is seeking a fulltime clinical psychologist with experience in providing clinical, administrative, and research responsibilities in a comprehensive, community-based, multidisciplinary program for youth.

The candidate must have experience in treating adolescents and skills in implementing and supporting research programs. Some administrative duties will also be required. Individuals with appropriate credentials will be eligible for term appointments in the Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, University of Saskatchewan. Candidates must be eligible for registration in the Saskatchewan Psychological Association.

Interested applicants should send their résumé to:

Larry Shepel, Ph.D.  
Director of Psychology  
Department of Psychiatry  
University Hospital  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7N 0X0

## Department of French Assistant Professor

Applications are invited for a probationary (tenure-track) appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of French on the Fredericton Campus of the University of New Brunswick. Candidates must hold a doctorate in the field of French Linguistics (pure and/or applied) with specialization preferred in translation/terminology (or semantics), and should have a native or near-native command of French, together with some experience in teaching French at the university level. This position requires research competence and involves teaching at the graduate (MA) and undergraduate level in applied linguistics as well as teaching language courses in French. Salary commensurate with experience. Letter of application including full curriculum vitae and names of three references should be sent to: Professor Robert Whalen, Chairman, Department of French, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5A3. This appointment is for the 1985-86 academic year with closing date for competition declared when position filled. In

accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## Department of French Lecturer/Assistant Professor

Applications are invited for a possible probationary (tenure-track) appointment as Lecturer/Assistant Professor in the Department of French on the Fredericton Campus of the University of New Brunswick. For the rank of Assistant Professor candidates must hold a Ph.D. in the field of French Linguistics (pure and/or applied) and should have a native or near-native command of French, together with experience in teaching French at the university level. This position requires research competence as well as teaching at the graduate (MA) or undergraduate level. Salary commensurate with rank and experience. Letter of application including full curriculum vitae and names of three references should be sent to: Professor Robert Whalen, Chairman, Department of French, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5A3. This appointment is for the 1985-86 academic year with closing date for competition declared when position filled. In accordance with

Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA Medicine

### CARDIOLOGIST

The Division of Cardiology, University of Alberta Hospitals is seeking a Director for the Coronary Care Unit. Applicants should be cardiologists with medical qualifications registrable in the Province of Alberta and specialty certification in cardiology. A strong interest in research in the various aspects of ischaemic heart disease is a necessity and special research interests in invasive electrophysiology or cardiac transplantation would be considered an asset. In addition to patient care and research within the Unit, the position will carry teaching responsibilities and will have appropriate University rank.

The University of Alberta Hospitals is an equal opportunity employer but in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens or permanent residents. If none are available, this position may be offered to others.

Direct enquiries and applications to:

Dr. R. E. Rossall  
Director, Division of Cardiology  
2C2 W. C. Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6G 2R7



# Collegiality reality isn't the ideal

by Dr. Douglas Thom

In the February 1985 issue of the *Bulletin* Leonard Guelke comments on collegiality within the university. He poses the question, "How can collegiality or a collegial spirit be achieved?" His answer is that collegiality is trust, equitable treatment, respect for policies, involvement, consultation and sincerity on the part of senior administrators.

## The ideal

I believe that the majority of individuals who work in universities hold the same ideal of collegiality as does Professor Guelke. "An atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence," "active involvement of faculty members in the intellectual life of the university," and to "respond to the concerns of the university community" are things which we all value. However, there are practical realities which Professor Guelke has not emphasized and which make the ideal extremely difficult to achieve. These realities are not new to university people but I present them, following, in my own way.

Professor Guelke makes some good points. I sense that he may have had a "bad experience" and is reacting to it as a sensitive person would. From my experience as a professor both West and East in Canada and for the past four years overseas, I can add to his comments.

## Too unpredictable

Firstly, I have found that people in the university are too unpredictable to attempt to apply rational humanistic-based models to them. Many of us develop inflated egos and ambiguous career objectives which contribute to this. Secondly, academics are often insecure individuals who are very "hard on themselves." Granted, as Guelke states, there are examples of others taking advantage of them, (e.g., inconsistent use of

"punitive" measures), yet I have found that those in the university are fine at imagining that others have ulterior motives. In other words, how much of what the professor feels is real, and how much is imagined?

Things are more complex than a few of Professor Guelke's statements would suggest. For example, in many ways treating faculty members equitably "on an individual and faculty basis" is at odds with creating "an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence." As in all occupations, some academics are genuinely more outstanding than others; I can respect them for this and in some cases where relevance and expertise are being considered I can accept their being treated differently. (Here I think of John Gardner's book, *Can We Be Equal and Excellent Too?*)

## Once burned

Another point made by Guelke is that administrators fail to consult individual faculty members, particularly with respect to "determining the priorities and policies of the university." I agree. However, in fairness it must be said that many an experienced administrator would like to consult but he/she has been "burned" too many times in the past; a key problem here is that involved faculty may suddenly take a new post in some other institution.

And lastly, Professor Guelke does mention students in his article — "the importance of giving students greater control and direction over what and how they learn." He refers to them as a positive force with respect to his argument for collegiality.

## Negative force

However, I suggest that students can contribute to a lack of collegiality. This could be the topic of a whole other article, but suffice it for now to say that students' comments about their professor to

other professors and administrators, and students' written evaluations of a professor's course, can work to the detriment of a friendly university climate.

Professor Guelke says a little about the job expectations of an academic. My elaboration is that there are four main activity areas under which a professor is expected to perform: teaching and counselling, committees and administration, research and publication, and community service. Many would say that the total expectation is unrealistic. As Guelke says, researching and publishing is how one best survives. And academics invariably claim that good teaching brings the least reward. This is the reality. Just because this is the way it is does not make it right, I agree. But from my experience I would not be very hopeful about a change.

## The reality

Earlier I stated that academics tend to "be hard on themselves." How can collegiality or a collegial spirit be achieved? With great effort and difficulty, I feel. Professor Guelke has the proper ideals. But the reality is something else.

Yet why should he or I be hard on ourselves? Why would we be so intent to have great numbers enter into a wonderful collegiality? And why should we get so upset by the way the faculty system currently seems to be? The fact is that "loners," not the overly-collegial types, are the ones who seem to do best in our university system, the way it currently is in place. The system promotes becoming individually greedy, not gregarious.

## A nice job

My experience, including overseas, has caused me to appreciate just how "nice" a regular university professorship is. We enjoy a freedom and tenure which so many

others in different jobs do not. Be thankful. Probably many feel as I do that I am fortunate if I am able to develop an authentic collegial relationship with two or three others with whom I work and many of my students. That's good going.

One can only hope for widespread collegiality in the workplace to a point. If we are dissatisfied we might consider finding a different type of occupation. Besides, there is ample room to realize collegiality in our outside friendships and amongst our family. Often I feel that home is where sanity is.

## Next best?

In the end, I too like the idea of collegiality. It's just that I have tried and have come to accept that probably the best thing for a professor to do is to teach well and put his main efforts into assisting students. At the same time one can work slowly and subtly at trying to correct what one perceives as wrong. The world is not perfect.

However, I am always open to suggestions as to improving collegiality. The first step is to understand the existing situation and then to dialogue. Hopefully this is how Professor Guelke, I, and others can make a contribution.

(Doug Thom is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Education at Lakehead University. He has taught at the University of Hong Kong and the University of Saskatchewan.)

INTERNATIONAL  
YOUTH YEAR 1985



ANNÉE INTERNATIONALE  
DE LA JEUNESSE 1985

## Senior Research Officer

(Leave replacement)

OCUFA is a lobbying and service organization which represents some 10,000 academic staff in Ontario's universities. The OCUFA secretariat consists of an Executive Director and a staff of 6 persons who serve its 21 member associations. We invite applications for a nine-month leave replacement for our Senior Research Officer. Applicants should be able to perform general research functions. Knowledge of collective bargaining matters, status of women, and being bilingual would be assets.

Preferred starting date is June 15. A collective agreement governs terms and conditions of appointment. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three references should be sent by May 1 to:

Howard Epstein, Executive Director O.C.U.F.A.  
40 Sussex Avenue Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J7



## UNIVERSITY OF REGINA INVITES APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS FOR DEAN

### Faculty of Social Work

The Dean administers the Faculty of Social Work, which includes the School of Human Justice administered by an Associate Dean. The Certificate and Bachelor of Social Work, Master of Social Work, and the Certificate and Bachelor of Human Justice degrees are offered. The CSW/BSW program is multidisciplinary with a broad human services educational approach to justice-related services and is available throughout the Province.

**APPOINTMENT:** January 1, 1986 (earlier if selected candidate is available).

**QUALIFICATIONS:** The candidate should:

- have demonstrated sufficient scholarly achievement and professional competence to qualify for an appointment at the rank of full professor in the Faculty of Social Work.
- have a high level of competence in social services, an appreciation of the provincial, national, and international human services scene, a commitment to teaching, research, interdisciplinary studies, and improving human services.
- have a commitment to geographically dispersed educational programming and to adult learning programs.
- have demonstrated interest in promoting financial support for research.
- should be willing to accept an initial five-year appointment.

### APPLICATION DEADLINE:

Nominations or applications, accompanied by a résumé will be received until June 30, 1985.

Applications should be directed to:

Office of the Vice-President  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0A2

\*\*\*First consideration will be given to those who at the time of application are legally eligible to work in Canada.\*\*\*



## Bishop's University PRINCIPAL

The Corporation of Bishop's University invites applications, nominations and enquiries for the position of Principal. The appointee will be expected to take office July 1, 1986.

Bishop's is an English-language university whose primary orientation is offering to undergraduate students a quality education in the arts, sciences and business administration. Current enrolment of full and part-time students is approximately 1700.

**Position:** The Principal is the chief administrative and academic officer of the university and is responsible for implementing the policies established by the Corporation and its Executive Committee. A working knowledge of the French language is essential for the position.

Nominations for this position or written applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, will be received until a selection is made and should be sent as soon as possible to:

Mr. George McLaren  
Search Committee for a Principal  
Office of the Vice-Principal Administration  
Bishop's University  
Lennoxville, Quebec  
J1M 1Z7

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## President

Dalhousie University invites applications from, and nominations of, qualified men and women for the position of President. The appointee will take office September 1, 1986.

Founded in 1818 as a non-denominational institution of learning, Dalhousie has an enrolment of 10,000 full and part-time students and employs 2,200 full and part-time faculty and staff in seven faculties, 11 schools and colleges and 16 institutes and centres. Its faculties offer 40 degree programs in 80 specialized areas of study, including the oldest university law and dental schools in Canada, the only medical school in the Maritime provinces and the nation's leading concentration of specialists in ocean studies. Dalhousie is recognized as a centre of excellence in Canadian higher education with strong teaching and research programmes at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels.

As chief executive officer of the University, the President should possess outstanding academic and administrative experience, strong skills in government relations and the ability to communicate effectively with faculty, student, staff, alumni and members of the external community.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

Applications or nominations with curriculum vitae should be sent by August 31, 1985 to The Secretary, Presidential Search Committee, Office of the Senate, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J5.



**Dalhousie  
University**



## Modernity and Responsibility: Essays for George Grant

Eugene Combs, editor  
University of Toronto Press

### by Fred Wilson

In his contribution to the Massey Commission Report in 1951, George Grant reported on how the chief schools of thought in Canadian philosophy were pragmatism and positivism. He asserted that the task of philosophy was the search for unity, and that it presupposed a dependence on faith. He then inferred that if philosophy was to be restored to its proper place, a vast re-organization not only of philosophy curricula and departments but of

# George Grant is very good at his trade

universities as a whole was required. If this could be achieved, then not only could philosophy be saved from pragmatism and positivism, but Canadian society as a whole could be saved from the creeping technocracy that was both so dangerous to humanity, and at once the cause of, and mimicked by, pragmatism and positivism.

### False/debatable

The claim about the state of philosophy in Canada was false. The assertion about the task of philosophy was highly debatable, but unargued for. The proposition that "true philosophy" could be restored by reorganizing universities was more a wish than a fully defended conclusion. The sociology of Canadian socie-

ty and of Canadian philosophy was not so much sound analysis based on careful empirical research, as pure rhetoric.

This example is typical of Grant's thought.

His position begins and ends by postulating that there was once a "western" civilization which developed distinct institutions, values, and concepts which were passed from generation to generation as a tradition, which we are now losing as technological civilization advances. He is pessimist enough to regard this as dying, if not past. But in fact his lament is more symptomatic than diagnostic, that it represents not a nostalgia for some all-embracing "Western tradition" but rather, one suspects, a nostalgia for a rural past, a projection of a sense of growing distance from a rural Canadian childhood upon the entire course of Western civilization.

It is a mood that many Canadians share — sometimes, anyway — and the

virtue of George Grant's writings lies precisely in their capacity to express and articulate those feelings, and to use them to help us ask questions, often awkward questions, about the society in which we live. If Grant's work hardly survives careful philosophical analysis, that is hardly telling, for its strengths are those of a culture critic, not those of a philosopher.

### Defects sans virtues

The authors of the essays in this festschrift unfortunately tend on the whole to treat Grant more as a philosopher than as a culture critic, and as a consequence they tend to share his defects while lacking his virtues.

Thus, for example, James Doull asserts that the tensions of contemporary life derive from a split between the rational and the natural in man, a split that was absent in classical and pre-modern Christian thought; and he has a modest hope that Canadian nationalism may yet save us from one-sided technological naturalism and restore us to a rationalism that can function as a corrective to nature. But as with Grant, there is an absence of clear argument and social analysis; rhetoric and assertion are substituted for

reasoned defence.

In particular, the concept of rationalism that Doull proposes as correct is simply assumed, rather than questioned as a Socrates — as a philosopher — would question it, and, having questioned it, defend it. Doull's concept of rationalism does in fact appear in Greek philosophy, in Plotinus, though perhaps not so clearly in Plato. But for a classicist especially to identify this rationalist tradition with "classical thought" is surprising indeed.

It is to forget completely that there is a thoroughly naturalistic Greek tradition too, beginning with Hippocrates and Thucydides and passing through Sextus and Galen, to reappear in the early modern period with Montaigne and Bacon; to become eventually such naturalistic philosophies as pragmatism and positivism. The omission is so glaring that, as with Grant, one cannot but consider it as symptomatic rather than diagnostic. The problem with Doull's essay is that, as rhetoric and culture criticism, it is all far too academic, lacking the vigour and strength of Grant at his best.

### Cartesian credibility

Eugene Combs' essay on

Spinoza's Biblical criticism contains little that would surprise anyone familiar with Leo Strauss' rather idiosyncratic views. It suggests that what motivated Spinoza in his criticisms of the Bible were his political concerns, and no doubt there is a point to this. But Combs quite succeeds in missing the point that what makes such criticism possible is the Cartesian doctrine that truth, and what ought to be assented to, is a matter of clear and distinct ideas — that is, a concept of rationality in which reason is so separated from faith that the latter, far from being able to judge and condemn reason, must itself submit to reason if it is to be at all credible.

One would be really interested to see this concept of rationality compared in detail with Grant's, but Combs remains on the periphery rather than taking up the philosophically central issues and, as so often with Grant, uses such terms as 'rationalism' and 'naturalism' as slogans, instead of subjecting them to philosophical scrutiny.

The best essay is the one that is furthest in style from

See GRANT page 14

## Guelph DEAN OF RESEARCH

Nominations and applications are sought for the position of Dean of Research which will become vacant on 1 July 1985. The University of Guelph, with a total full-time enrolment of approximately 11,000 undergraduates and graduate students, has externally-sponsored research programs in excess of \$35 million annually. These are focused on the physical and biological sciences, agriculture and veterinary medicine, humanities and pure and applied social sciences. The Dean of Research, a senior position within the University's organization, administers research policies and procedures, assists in the coordination and development of research programs, effectively provides information concerning funding sources, and coordinates the development of new research initiatives, especially in interdisciplinary areas and those involving major collaboration with government or industry.

The appointee will have had considerable experience in research and research administration in an academic environment, and will have academic qualifications appropriate for appointment to an academic unit within the University. Experience with granting agencies, foundations and similar bodies and extensive previous administrative experience will be important assets. In accordance with Canada Immigration requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Nominations and applications should be submitted no later than 30 April, 1985 to Dr. H.C. Clerk, Vice President Academic, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, N1G 2W1.

### FOGEY from 11

It: the world of 1985 is not the world of 1955. What is the CAUT's idea of a university in 1985 — and of academic freedom? I suggest that those questions need to be considered profoundly as a preliminary to questions about governance, or a new study of the Duff/Berdahl kind: not a costly process, except in terms of individual energy and passion.

The names that I have mentioned bring me to my second comment, which I hope is not merely self-indulgent. I have no objection to your introducing Sam Johnson's pro-

nouncement; we could do with more of his individuality. But I think your calling it a "summing up" is unfortunate, seeming to imply that the troubles of the universities and the CAUT are essentially gerontological.

I can illustrate my point with two references, to which I have no doubt that Don Savage could add many others. I recall an evening at my house in Saskatoon when the excitement over the United College affair was at its height. Clarence Barber may correct me: I believe that in that group determining the CAUT's course, he was the

youngest person present, and the average age must have been well past 50. One does not wish to be querulous, but it was from that age group that the Association's leadership mainly came in those days.

A few years later I met with the President and faculty at one of the new universities, to discuss, at their invitation, what lines of governance might suit their particular needs and hopes. At the end of the discussion, I decided to try out a notion for which I had been laughed at more than once: that as an unusually young faculty they might con-

sider not introducing the time-wasting, invidious, elitist structure of professorial ranks, but make do with simply the tenured and the probationary. The only person willing to contemplate the idea was, alas, the President. I left the meeting muttering once again the words of Sean O'Casey, which I wish you had placed alongside Johnson's:

"There's no fogey like a young fogey."

(J. Percy Smith is an Honorary Life Member of the CAUT and lives in England.)

## CHAIR IN HIGHWAY PAVEMENT RESEARCH

A Chair in Highway Pavement Research has been established in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of New Brunswick through a contribution by the Secretary of State's Office under the Centres of Specialization Fund. This position will enable the University to develop a regional cooperative research program for flexible and rigid pavements involving provincial governments, industry and other academic units within the Atlantic region.

The Department of Civil Engineering is requesting applications from potential candidates. The applicants should have a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering with extensive research and teaching experience in the areas of flexible and rigid pavements. The research program will include the supervision of graduate students working towards a M. Eng., M. Sc. Eng., or Ph.D. degree. The successful candidate would also have a limited teaching responsibility.

In funding the Chair, the Secretary of State is also supplying a \$125,000 fund for laboratory equipment. The successful applicant would be expected to develop the laboratory to meet the research needs of the program.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and/or those residents having landed immigrant status. The salary is negotiable, depending on a candidate's academic degree and previous research experience. The date of appointment will be September 1, 1985 or as soon as a qualified applicant is available.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and the name of at least three referees to:

Deen F.R. Wilson  
Faculty of Engineering  
University of New Brunswick  
P.O. Box 4400  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5A3

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK



## McGill University History of Medicine Librarian Osler Library

Applications are invited for the position of History of Medicine Librarian, McGill University. The History of Medicine Librarian is responsible to the Life Sciences Area Librarian for the management of the Osler Library of the History of Medicine, a world renowned collection of some 33,000 volumes, with a staff of an additional professional librarian and 3 and 1/2 library assistants. This is a senior scholar/librarian position in which the successful applicant will be qualified to hold an appointment in both the McGill Library System and the Department of Humanities and Social Studies in Medicine within the Faculty of Medicine. Candidates should have proven competence as librarians and as scholars and a strong interest in the history of medicine or allied subjects. Candidates will normally hold an MLS or equivalent degree, have proven competence as a scholar in the history of medicine or allied subjects, have knowledge of the languages necessary to scholarship in the field combined with a command of French. This is a tenure track position leading to secured academic appointment and to consideration by the Board of Curators of the Osler Library for appointment as Osler Librarian. Initial rank and salary are dependant upon previous experience and qualifications.

Applications should be sent to:

Mrs. Frances Groen  
Life Sciences Area Librarian  
Chair Selection Committee  
Medicine Library  
McIntyre Medical Sciences Building  
3655 Drummond Street  
Montreal, PQ, Canada H3G 1V6

The deadline for application is September 1, 1985.

In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants to Canada.





## The officers of the CAUT 1984/85

Seated: Sarah Shorten  
President  
Ken McGovern  
Past President

Standing: John Evans  
Treasurer  
Ed Anderson  
Vice-President  
(Internal)  
Allan Sharp  
Vice-President  
(External)



Derek Oliver



Social Sciences and Humanities  
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en  
sciences humaines du Canada

### The SSHRC at the Learneds

At the invitation of the organizers, the SSHRC will provide a full-time information service at the Learned Societies meetings in Montreal.

The main features:

- A council office: May 26 to June 8, 1985
- A display of Council-sponsored publications and the Council's own studies and reports
- Meetings, on request, with any society: please contact Madeleine Vaillancourt at (613) 992-4290

Details will be available in your conference kit at Montreal. We look forward to talking with you about your research needs.

Canada

### Présence du CRSH aux Sociétés savantes

À la demande des organisateurs, le CRSH offrira un service d'information à plein temps au Congrès des sociétés savantes à Montréal.

À votre disposition:

- Un bureau du Conseil, du 26 mai au 8 juin 1985
- Un étalage des publications du Conseil et de publications subventionnées
- Des rencontres sur demande avec toute société qui le désire: adressez-vous à Madeleine Vaillancourt au (613) 992-4290

Les renseignements plus détaillés seront inclus dans votre trousse de participants à Montréal. Nous serons heureux de vous y rencontrer.

### GRANT from 13

Grant, that of Terence Penethum on "Faith, Modernity and Secularity." But even this essay shares some of Grant's defects: At the crucial point it, too, simply begs the question. The Christian, we are told, can be freer of anxiety than the naturalist, because he is sure of the ultimate outcome, namely, the victory of the good. But the naturalist has the obvious reply that it is silly to feel anxiety simply because one lacks a guaranteed happy ending; and to suppose otherwise is to confuse reality with fairy tales, to confuse the world into which we must become adults with the nursery.

### Original Grant better

Two essays approach the Grantian theme of modernity: one by John Arapura from the standpoint of Indian philosophy, and one by Jan Yün-Hua from the standpoint of Confucianism. W.G. Cantwell claims to discover an internal connection between our modern concept of moral responsibility and traditional eschatological ideas of a final judgment. If we trace out these connections, it is claimed, we are led to God and God's redeeming Grace. The leaps the essay makes at many points will cause some dismay to those who have been trained in the discipline of careful conceptual analysis. Abraham Rotstein's essay on the revolutionary power of eschatological thinking is erudite but will fail to convince one who does not accept the idealistic premise that "the causes of (Christianity realizing its destiny in becoming secularized) lie in the projection of the inner structure of human consciousness." Why one should accept this Hegelian starting point we are not told.

It is safe to say that George Grant is considerably better at what he does than are most academics. This collection of essays confirms that judgment.

(Fred Wilson is Professor of Philosophy at University College, University of Toronto and a member of the CAUT Board.)

### CORPORATION from 11

agenda rather than narrow skill training.

There is great danger in fashioning a higher-education policy, or even the mission of a single university, after these economic-growth oriented designs. The *Partnership for Growth* agenda heralds a new role for Canadian universities; a role in the service of business. It may very well encourage universities to purchase their fiscal survival at the expense of their contribution to social betterment. *Partnership for Growth* does not offer a partnership, nor does it offer growth. It may well lead all of us down a blind alley.

(Janice Newson is Associate Professor of Sociology at Glendon College and Chair of the York University Faculty Association. Horace Buchbinder is Associate Professor of Social Science at Atkinson and former Chair of YUFA.)



## Négociations/ Bar bargaining

Robert Léger / CAUT



The Dalhousie Faculty Association and the Board of Governors have hammered out a new collective agreement, spurred on by the DFA's strike action. Major issues were the pension plan, financial constraints, and salaries. Chief source of friction in the long drawn-out negotiations was the Board's attitude that the pension plan was its gift to the employees, hence none of their business. The Board has now agreed always to contribute an amount at least equal to that of the employees, and to introduce "stacking," i.e. CPP benefits are added to rather than integrated with the Dalhousie University Pension benefit. Faculty may now use the grievance and arbitration article in the collective agreement to grieve anything pertaining to the pension plan.

On salaries, the contract provides for an IMC (income maintenance component) with a 3 percent increase on July 1, 1984, and \$585.00 on April 1, 1985. In effect, the increase on base salaries for 84/85, effective April 1 will be 4.4 percent. The IMC increase for 1985-86 will be 3.7 percent and the CDI (Career Development Increment) will be \$1030.00 in three years.

The parties also agreed to a revised version of the Financial Constraints article. This article is a Dalhousie original: It fits in between normal financial conditions and a financial exigency article common to many collective agreements, including Dalhousie's. If a condition of financial constraint is declared, the Board may take such actions as suspending the hiring of replacement staff.



At the Nova Scotia College of Arts and Design, the Faculty Association has applied for certification and cards were signed by about 80 percent of the members. The Labour Board hearing will be held at the end of April or at the beginning of May. The College has many objections to certification, particularly about inclusion of part-timers and librarians in the union.



Au Centre universitaire de Shippagan (Université de Moncton), les négociations sont dans une impasse et la conciliation a été demandée. Les points en litige sont la charge de travail, les salaires et les congés sabbatiques.



Again this year, the national CAUT Collective Bargaining Conference will be held in Kimberley, north of Toronto, from June 25-29. Besides workshops on bargaining and grievance handling, there will be sessions on the Charter of Rights and Freedom and the issue of mandatory retirement; Positive Action; and bargaining for minority groups.



Professor Robert Kerr is retiring as Chair of the Collective Bargaining Committee. Bob Kerr has been a dedicated and hard worker as member and then Chair of this important committee. He has been particularly involved in the defense of collective bargaining rights during the recent restraint programs.

## TRADUCTEUR anglais/français

### Description des tâches

— assurer une traduction de qualité de textes, publications, rapports, lettres, documents, etc. de complexité normale pour un organisme qui exerce son activité dans le domaine de l'enseignement et des relations ouvrières.

### Qualités

Diplôme universitaire ou plusieurs années d'expérience dans le domaine de la traduction souhaitées.

Salaire: agent professionnel I — à partir de \$21,750, selon les qualités.

Adresser C.V. avant le 30 avril, 1985, à:

M.R.C. Levesque  
Association canadienne des  
professeurs d'université  
1001 - 75, rue Albert  
OTTAWA (Ontario)  
K1P 5E7

La création de ce poste est sujette à la disponibilité des fonds nécessaires.

## Spark in the nuclear dark?

MONTREAL — McGill professor Don Bates has lighted another small candle against the gathering nuclear gloom. The first issue of "THOUGHTS on Peace and Security" appeared in February. He describes THOUGHTS as "a small-scale venture. If paid subscriptions reach into the hundreds, my expectations will have been met. On the short run, this undertaking is being paid for out of my own pocket and through the volunteer help of some friends. The question is not whether the enterprise is non-profit," but whether it will be "non-loss" before the money (or the volunteers' patience) runs out." Dr. Bates is the Thomas F. Cotton Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill, and active in the peace movement. An annual subscription (six issues) is \$11, to THOUGHTS, P.O. Box 608, Victoria Station, Montréal, Québec H3Z 2Y7.

## YORK UNIVERSITY TORONTO, CANADA

### Vice-President (Academic Affairs)

Applications and nominations are invited for the position of Vice-President (Academic Affairs)

The incumbent is responsible to the President for the development, co-ordination and maintenance of standards of excellence in the academic programmes of the University; the planning, budgeting, and recommendations for the allocation of all academic programme resources; reviewing proposals to initiate the search for new faculty, establishing priorities amongst such proposals and for the integrity and effectiveness of search procedures; recommending all academic appointments, leaves, and terminations; helping to animate, integrate and monitor the implementation of academic programmes approved by the University Senate.

Qualifications for the position include demonstrated excellence in scholarship, considerable administrative skill with a record of sound decision-making, and familiarity with Canadian education policies.

York University is a publicly supported institution established in 1959.

Undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes are offered through ten Faculties. York has a full-time faculty of 1,100, and full-time enrolment equivalencies of 24,000 undergraduate and 2,200 graduate students.

The appointment will be made for an initial period of five years, beginning January 1, 1986. Salary will depend on qualifications and is negotiable. Applications and nominations will be received until May 15, 1985.

Please address application or nominations, together with curriculum vitae, to:

The Secretary, Search Committee for the Vice-President (Academic Affairs), York University, Room 222D, Osgoode Hall Law School, 4700 Keele Street, North York, Ontario, Canada M3J 2R5.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## Help Build Canada's Relationship With Asia Pacific Region

### Vice President Academic and Cultural Affairs

### Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, incorporated by a special act of the Canadian Parliament, has as its objectives to advance knowledge and understanding and to promote respect and trust amongst the peoples and institutions of Canada and the Asia Pacific region towards their cultural, social and economic enrichment.

Headquartered in Vancouver, the Foundation is funded by federal and provincial governments and the private sector and has as its mandate the development of mutual understanding between Canada and the countries of the Asia Pacific region in the fields of education, culture, business and public affairs.

Your unique task will be to develop, direct and coordinate the activities of the Foundation in the academic and cultural communities. This is a highly visible role and you will

be involved in building and maintaining relationships with the many people and organizations in Canada and other parts of the world that have common interests with the Foundation.

You will bring significant experience in and understanding of the academic and cultural communities in Canada. Exposure to Asia Pacific countries has provided you with a vision of the enormous potential of the region.

You are excited by the challenge of mobilizing a national effort, giving full recognition to regional diversity and aspirations, to secure Canada's place in the emerging Asia Pacific community.

Explore this challenging role by calling or submitting your resume, in confidence to Kyle R. Mitchell or R. Alec Wallace, Dunhill Personnel Consultants Ltd., 710 - 1050 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3S7. (604) 685-0261.

## Dunhill Personnel Consultants Ltd.



# from 1/Council facing decisions that just won't keep

## Major policy decisions

Other major issues which will confront this year's Council will relate to the coming into force of the rights section (Ss. 15) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms on April 17 this year. Two major policy issues remain to be decided in this connection.

One is what the Association's position is to be on mandatory retirement, which is related to Section 15's prohibition of discrimination on the basis of age. Both the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee and the Collective Bargaining Committee have been engaged in extensive work on this question during this year.

Secondly, the coming into effect of this section of the Charter will have a radical effect on the position of women

in Canadian society. The issue of affirmative action will be addressed, and proposals forwarded from the Status of Women Committee. The Board has clearly recognized that it is the responsibility of an association like the CAUT to take a leadership position in the area of human rights.

## Issues

In addition to these questions, all of which have a special and fundamental importance to the Association, and which present particular challenges to the collective will of all of us, there are a number of other issues which the Board discussed at its latest meeting.

• Enhancement of the bilingual capacity of the CAUT as a national association: application has been made to the department of the Secretary of State for funds to enable us to provide bilingual services, both in the production of

documents and in the provision of staff support.

• The federal government's budgetary cuts in the areas of environmental services and the arts (in particular the CBC and the Canada Council.) It was decided that CAUT should protest these cuts.

• Guidelines on the appointment of part-time and limited-term faculty members. The Collective Bargaining Committee will be making proposals to the Council.

## Initiatives

The Board also received reports and discussed the following initiatives since its October meeting:

• CAUT will continue to pursue enhancement of federal pension provisions, including increased employer responsibility, and the establishment of equal pension payouts for women and men.

• CAUT will prepare a response to the report of the

Bovey Commission in Ontario, in consultation with OCUEA.

• CAUT is cooperating with the AUCC, through joint subcommittees, in investigating two important areas of concern: the status of women in our universities, and provisions which do or could exist for early retirement, mid-career options, etc.

• CAUT representatives have met with Mr. Finn, the director of the new Canadian Intelligence Security Service; to reinforce our longstanding agreement with the federal government that universities not be singled out for unusual investigation or surveillance. This will be followed up by correspondence and more meetings as required.

• CAUT continues to pursue a resolution of the issue which led to the censure of Memorial University. In the absence of such a resolution

the Learned Societies will be urged to recognize the inappropriateness of its congress being held at Memorial in 1988, and to announce its boycott of such a congress.

• CAUT cooperated in February in a major lobby of the Progressive Conservative Members of Parliament by the National Consortium. (This group is comprised of about 30 associations and federations of scholarly, research, and other higher education groups, and was formed several years ago, through a joint effort of CAUT and the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies.) The major issues presented during this coordinated campaign were funding of the research councils, basic funding of the universities through the federal-provincial transfer arrangements, and student aid and student employment pro-

grams. Plans are underway to maintain the momentum gained during this special campaign.

## Other business

Other items were received by the Board for information. The Quebec federation, FAPUQ, reported on the awareness campaign, mounted during February and March in collaboration with other organizations representing post-secondary teachers in Quebec.

The Collective Bargaining Committee announced the completion of information papers relating to retraining and redeployment of faculty members; faculty association representation of part-time faculty; dual unionization; access to information.

CAUT had participated in the lobbying effort to secure the re-establishment of the 1986 census: This census will now take place.

## CAUT/FAPUQ Accord

Under the terms of the Accord between CAUT and FAPUQ (la Fédération des associations de professeurs des universités du Québec), as approved by the Council (1984), FAPUQ has the prerogative to announce denial of approval of nominees to CAUT committees from associations in FAPUQ.

Nominations to committees of the CAUT from other provinces are receivable until the meeting of the Board immediately following the annual Council meeting. In the case of Québec, the CAUT Board has endorsed the recommendation of the CAUT Elections and Resolutions Committee, that the provisions of the Accord dictate that no persons nominated for membership of CAUT committees are eligible in the event that the responsible CAUT officers are unable to confirm that FAPUQ has had due opportunity to exercise its right of denial of approval.

## L'Accord FAPUQ/ACPU

Aux termes de l'Accord intervenu entre l'ACPU et la FAPUQ (Fédération des associations de professeurs des universités du Québec) et approuvé par le Conseil (1984), la FAPUQ a la prérogative d'annoncer qu'elle refuse d'approuver des candidatures de ses associations à des postes au sein des comités de l'ACPU.

Les candidatures d'autres provinces sont recevables jusqu'à la réunion du Bureau de direction qui a lieu immédiatement après la réunion annuelle du Conseil. Dans le cas du Québec, le Bureau de direction de l'ACPU a souscrit à la recommandation du Comité des élections et résolutions de l'ACPU portant que, selon les dispositions de l'Accord, aucune personne proposée comme membre d'un des comités de l'ACPU n'est éligible si les autorités concernées de l'ACPU ne peuvent confirmer que la FAPUQ a eu pleinement l'occasion d'exercer son droit de refuser son approbation.

# A fisheye (lens') view of the 84/85 CAUT Board



Derek Oliver

The Board of Directors of the CAUT is elected by and from the members of the Council, that is from the representatives of the local associations who attend the annual plenary session of the Association. Board members are elected to represent provincial constituents, and each provincial group of associations elects its own representatives. The Board is responsible to the Council, and carries

out the business of the Association between the annual Council meetings. Members of the Board for 1984-85, and their affiliations:

Representing British Columbia: David Haley, UBC; Richard Powers, Uvic; Brian Sagar, SFU.

Representing Alberta: Gordon Fearn, Alberta; Lawrence Nkemdirim, Calgary; Robert Spencer, Athabasca.

Representing Saskat-

chewan: Daniel de Vlieger, Regina.

Representing Manitoba: Ruth Diamant, Manitoba; Dennis Oleson, Brandon.

Representing Ontario: Stanley Jones, Carleton; Daniel Lordahl, Brock; Robert Needham, Waterloo;

John Starkey, Western Ontario; Fred Wilson, Toronto.

Representing FAPUQ: Michael Brian, Ann Robinson, Hubert Stéphenne.

Representing New Brunswick: Gerald Clarke, UNB; Arsène Richard, Univ. de Moncton.

Representing Nova Scotia: Victor Catano, Saint Mary's; Om Kamra, Dalhousie.

Representing P.E.I.: David Milne, UPEI.

Representing Newfoundland: Averil Gardner, Memorial.

James Hiller, Chair, Academic Freedom & Tenure

Committee; Robert Kerr, Chair, Collective Bargaining Committee; Rosalind Riseborough, CAUT Professional Staff.

The Administration Committee: Kenneth McGovern, Past-President; Ed Anderson, Vice-President (Internal); Allan Sharp, Vice-President (External); John Evans, Treasurer; Donald Savage, Executive Secretary; Sarah Shorten, President.



# from 1/Quebec profs invest \$200,000 to alert public

Quebec university professors have launched a \$200,000 "awareness campaign" to marshal public support for the province's higher education system. Ann Robinson, President of La Fédération des Associations de professeurs des universités du Québec (FAPUQ), is titular head of the campaign, whose slogan is "Têtes en tête!" (The English version is "Heads in mind!")

More than 80 percent of Quebec's academics are supporting the campaign. They are members of Unions and

Faculty Associations affiliated with three Federations: FAPUQ, FNEQ-CSN (la Fédération nationale des enseignants et enseignantes du Québec), and FPU-CEQ (la Fédération des professeurs d'université). Two non-affiliated Unions have also joined in: SPUQAH (le Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Hull), and APETS (l'Association des professeurs de l'École de technologie supérieure).

**Sounding the alarm**  
Campaign head Robinson said Quebec's Universities are

facing one of the gravest crises of their history and universities were now sounding the alarm. Academics fear that institutions of higher learning will soon be unable to play their proper role in preparing Quebec for the future.

Universities have been hit hard during recent economic troubles. They are now having to cope with a total budget which falls \$300 million short of what it should be — a full one-third. Despite this, full-time-equivalent enrolments have risen by 30,000 since 1978.

Library budgets too have been slashed, to the extent that certain collections are threatened. Research projects have had to be abandoned. Computer facilities are obsolete and over-used. Staff student ratios have risen to such an extent that support facilities are getting to be hard to provide.

**Unfair attacks**  
Robinson said the persistent and unjust attacks on the workloads of professorial staff in Quebec's Universities, completely understate the contribution academics have

made to the growth and progress of the society.

The awareness campaign will include a tour of all Quebec University towns, an advertising campaign, the publication of a brochure, and distribution of posters and buttons. The campaign slogan underlines the theme that the growth of Quebec depends on its wealth of human resources, and the importance of intellectual leadership in that growth.

**Sound investment**  
"During recent years," said Robinson, "the government

seems to have forgotten the extent of the universities' contribution to Quebec's progress. It has also miscalculated the risks involved in imposing such a heavy burden of budget cuts on institutions of higher education. We must not forget that universities are at the cutting edge of progress. They have a leading role to play in the shaping of the future."

Keynote of the campaign is that money spent on universities is nothing less than a sound investment in Quebec's growth and progress.

E. Patrick McQuaid

## South of the border



**The New Ventriloquism:** The Great Communicator has a new puppet: Secretary of Education Charlie McCarthy, a.k.a. William Bennett. Not too long ago, wearing a different hat, the Secretary authored an eloquent report on the sorry state of the humanities, a vitriolic challenge to the self-serving salesmen and armchair dilettantes who have sold higher education out to special interest politics. His words. But now he is singing a different tune.

In earlier episodes, we learned that a consortium of Hollywood types and showbiz swamis had gained control of the White House, and was working diligently to dismantle the new ministry inherited from a previous democracy. The gang hired a big-name professor to do the job, but in the final days of 1984 he announced that doing battle with the Office of Budget and Management would top his agenda for the next four years. His next announcement was one of resignation and a desire to return to the classroom.

In the sequel to Reganomics, we find that the Administration has abandoned plans for a frontal assault, and instead is busy devising schemes and artifices to restructure the Higher Education Act. The plan calls first for the repackaging of a host of programs designed to expand postsecondary opportunities and provide institutional buttressing in areas of the national interest, into a simple line item and three student-aid programs. Next, the blueprint calls for the gross underfunding of each account, down a full 25 percent from current spending. All but \$100 million of the \$2.3 billion in cuts would come from student aid. Finally, as part of its New Federalism routine, the Administration would drop into the laps of the individual States all responsibility for the grants and work-study programs.

Elsewhere, the Administration has advanced a proposal headlined "Tax Reform for Fairness, Simplicity and Economic Growth," which would further cripple academia's efforts to attract outside funding. The proposal would alter the treatment of property gifts and deductions for contributions to non-profit institutions, as well as to eliminate tax-

exempt bonds as a means of subsidizing student loans and constructing school facilities.

At his first news conference, the new Secretary of Education firmly established himself as successor to James Watt, whose sense of humor cost him his position at the helm of the Interior Department. "If my son came to me and said, 'You promised to pay for my tuition at Harvard. How about giving me \$5,000 instead to start a little business?' I might think that was a good idea," he observed in the first of several off-color remarks. He also advised American students who sought access to higher education to consider "divestiture of certain sorts: stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture, three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture."

The Secretary's messages are many and mixed. Most devastating of all, though, is that a university is really nothing more than a trade school. And in the wake of so many reports calling for reform in the secondary schools, his defense of the Administration's budget, would remove any incentive for students to perform better. Finally, he dismisses, in few words, decades of work to desegregate American education and undermines the private sector's commitment to greater diversity with each incoming class.

In keeping with the vaudeville atmosphere, perhaps the only recourse left is for college presidents to try their hand and win on TV game shows. Winnings could go toward the purchase of tickets in any of several State-run lotteries. If the Department of Education is willing to gamble with the wellbeing of the society it was chartered to serve, shouldn't the universities follow suit?

Some hope remains — keep your fingers crossed: Last time 'round, Congressional watchdogs rejected the Administration's attempts to nationalize higher education. Troubling and curious, though the effort continues, the dog has yet to bark.

**Re: Fraud and Fallout:** The Wizard of Oz was the first to observe that the only thing separating a scarecrow from a college president is a diploma. As reported in the February *Bulletin*, thousands have taken this advice to heart and enrolled in short-cut correspondence programs, earning college credit for past crimes. Later in February, the Justice Department charged the brains behind a string of colleges with running a straw operation. Seven mail-order operators have been arraigned on a 31-count mail and wire fraud indictment in connection with seven fictitious colleges and universities, two finance agencies, seven vocational guidance companies, two alumni associations, four college-accrediting agencies, a jewelry firm and a religious-affiliated tax shelter.

**University of Regina conned?:** Among those schools identified by the FBI and named in the February *Bulletin* story, was "Southwestern University," which brought a call from the personnel office of the provincial Department of Supply and Services in Saskatchewan. It seems that Southwestern is a popular alma mater on resumes submitted to that office for job openings. The RCMP are now being asked to work with the FBI to put together a roster of diploma mills and suspect colleges.

**Down For The Count:** Staff at the University of Regina were not surprised to learn that Southwestern was part of a diploma mill network. One of its graduates some time ago had penetrated their ranks. Sources say that university administrators were reluctant to take action against the fraud, who went by the name of Renaldo Petrini de Pistoia and was hired as associate dean of fine arts. Petrini claimed to have been chief architect for the Sydney (Australia) Opera House and described himself as a world-renowned expert on medieval Italian architecture.

"I was anxious to talk with him, medieval architecture being my own passion as well," explained a member of the visual arts staff. "After five minutes, I realized that one of us wasn't an expert on medieval architecture."

Petrini was eventually chased out and over the border after another faculty member, a former RCMP agent, made his own inquiry. Huge chunks of Petrini's life were unaccounted for in his CV. From faculty at the University of Montreal and the Montana State University, came details of a pattern of flim-flam, deception, and mismanagement of university funds.

Last anyone heard of Petrini was that he was now a practicing count, known as Reynaldo Aristide Petrini de Montforte, Lord of Petra, Knight of the Order of St. George. A photo of Count Petrini, also known as the Count of Malta, appeared in *The Chicago Tribune* in a report on an architectural revival in Houston, Texas. It seems that Petrini had talked his way into a visiting professorship at the University of Houston for himself and his wife, the Princess Roderica Gabriella.

**Suitable for Framing:** Dennis Everett Gunter, mastermind behind the Oregon-based Alumni Arts "diploma replacement service" was sentenced to five years' probation on both mail and wire fraud counts, plus 120 hours of community service. Let's hope he's not putting in his hours on the university lecture circuit. The full account of how my Harvard Ph.D. came postage-due is in the April issue of *Science '85* magazine. Prescribed reading from Dr. McQuaid.

## Waterloo meets its Savage-Mullan Report

The University of Waterloo is nearing adoption of a faculty grievance procedure to deal with professors' complaints about administrative decisions. This was one of the areas dealt with in a study by Don Savage, Executive Secretary of the CAUT, and UW law professor David Mullan.

The Savage-Mullan report was delivered to the UW Faculty Association last November. *The Gazette*, the university newspaper reported UW President Wright as saying he thought "there may be some substance" in the report. Following is a condensed version of *The Gazette's* story.

But Wright said the Canadian Association of University Teachers has its own view

of how universities should be administered.

"I respect their capacity and role to do that, but I don't believe that universities all need to be fitted to their cookie-cutter. I don't believe it compelling that every university should conform exactly to CAUT guidelines."

The report said "Our general conclusion is that the present procedures relating to academic appointments at the University of Waterloo are seriously flawed when measured against the standards of other comparable major institutions of higher learning in Canada...and...by the law itself."

The report makes 12 proposals aimed at changing academic appointment and

appeal procedures at UW, covering areas such as faculty dismissals and academic performance ratings.

Savage told the November faculty meeting that UW's procedures are similar to those in force at other major universities when it comes to granting tenure and promoting faculty.

"Where we found that Waterloo was sharply different from the other universities was on the whole question of appeals," he said.

"The appeals cover a fair range of territory—appeals against very significant decisions, such as removing someone from the university, and appeals against decisions that are not so catastrophic, such as promotions."

"We think that across the board the appeal mechanisms are not satisfactory at the university as they now stand and that they should be reformed."

The 58-page report makes the following recommendations:

•A fair and formal appointments policy should be put in place.

•A probationary appointee should be legally entitled to a tenure hearing after five years of service.

•The university's policy on definite term appointments should be modified to restrict the circumstances under which such appointments can be made.

•An appeal procedure for tenure and promotion deci-

sions should be created, either through an academic supreme court or by external arbitration.

•Improved procedures should be instituted for faculty dismissals, procedures which follow rules in the Statutory Powers Procedure Act and which end in external arbitration.

•There should be a formal access-to-information policy so professors can get all information relevant to tenure and promotion decisions and appeals.

•Consideration should be given to eliminating the use of three successive "less than satisfactory" annual ratings as a potential triggering mechanism for dismissal procedures.

•Separate procedures for university financial emergency and redundancy should be negotiated to ensure due process in deciding faculty layoffs.

•UW's document on ethical conduct should be amended to deal with discrimination, especially regarding political beliefs.

•Current procedures on sexual harassment should be changed to set up a preliminary, informal or ombudsman-like process to handle complaints.

•A formal grievance procedure should be created to sort out problems other than dismissal and the granting of tenure.

•Equal status negotiations between the faculty association and the university's board of governors should occur on all matters contained in the report on UW's procedures.



## ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

**MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY.** Laurier, Mount Allison University seeks applications for the position of University Librarian to be filled by October 1985. Mount Allison is an undergraduate library institution with 1650 full-time students. Its main library has over 300,000 volumes; there are three branch libraries. The University Librarian is the senior administrative officer in these libraries and is responsible for all aspects of the operation of the library. Of 35 including 8 professional librarians. The successful applicant will have a M.L.S. degree or equivalent plus extensive administrative experience. Please refer in writing, including a resume, the names of three references to: Dr. J.A. Bour, Dean of Arts, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, B0A 3C0. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

**UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, Department of Nutrition.** The University of Guelph is seeking a chairman for the Department of Nutrition. The position should have an outstanding record of research achievement and proven leadership in teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The department has several full-time faculty members who carry out basic research from the molecular level to the animal using a wide variety of animal species. Research areas include nutritional aspects of metabolism, growth, toxicology, immunology and metabolic diseases. The department offers an undergraduate program in Nutrition and Biochemistry along with a graduate program leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. The University is located in the town of Guelph located approximately 50 miles west of Toronto and has a student population of more than 11,000 undergraduates and 1,000 postgraduate students. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to citizens and permanent residents of Canada. This position is subject to final university approval. Interested candidates should submit a curriculum vitae, list of publications, and the names of three references to: Dr. R.S. Oudejans, Dean, College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, N1G 2W1.

**PRINCESS MARGARET AND WELLESLEY HOSPITALS, TORONTO, CANADA.** Department of Pathology. Chief, The Department of Pathology, anatomic pathology at both the Princess Margaret (PMH) and Wellesley (WH) Hospitals and also laboratory medicine and haematology at the PMH. The two hospitals are physically attached to each other but with separate Boards. Both are fully affiliated teaching hospitals of the University of Toronto. The PMH is a Provincial Cancer Hospital with 202 beds. It has a service program in radiation and medical oncology with surgical consultation, and a teaching and research program in oncology. Over 7,000 new patients with cancer are seen each year together with 165,000 ambulatory care visits. The Wellesley Hospital is a general hospital with a full range of service, teaching and research programs, but also with an emphasis on oncology, burns and haematology. It has 575 beds, with 5,000 operative and ambulatory procedures annually. The combined service of the Pathology Department from both hospitals is now represented by 10,500 surgical specimens per year, 6,000 in cytology, and an additional 3,000 received on pathology specimens requested or received from other hospitals. The total number of autopsies each year is 250. There are currently nine professional members of staff in anatomic pathology. The program for anatomic pathology encompasses service, teaching and research. Applicants should have certification in Pathology from the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons (Canada) or equivalent, and demonstrated administrative skills as well as clinical in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. For further details please write to: Dr. R.S. Oudejans, Director, Ontario Cancer Institute, 500 Sheppard Avenue East, Toronto, Canada M4S 1K9. Deadline for receipt of applications is May 30, 1985.

**MC GILL UNIVERSITY.** Department of Economics. Applications are invited for the position of Chairman of the Department of Economics at McGill University. The term of the appointment is five

# Advertising and censorship positions are available

## Publicité et censure positions disponibles

CAUT will carry advertisements from censored universities of the first and second stages of censorship only. CAUT refuses ads from universities at the third stage of censorship because the Council explicitly recommends that members not take positions at an institution at this stage of censorship.

years, and the successful candidate will be appointed at the rank of Full Professor with tenure. The person appointed will have academic distinction and proven leadership qualities. The new chairman will administer and direct all aspects of the operation of the department. He or she will be expected to provide judicious leadership in the development of the teaching and research programs of the department and to make new appointments. Salary will be commensurate with experience. Applications should be submitted in confidence to: Dr. Michael P. Maxwell, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 2T8. Applications will be received until the position is filled. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

**VICTORIA HOSPITAL CORPORATION, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA.** This 835 bed university affiliated active treatment teaching and research hospital requires a Chief of Surgery to direct a Department with large outpatient and inpatient facilities in the existing and developing new Hospital complex. The successful candidate will assume administrative duties and coordinate undergraduate and postgraduate teaching. He must be licensed in the Province of Ontario and hold a certificate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Teaching appointments will be at the University of Western Ontario, at an appropriate academic rank, usually accompanies this position. Applications with a curriculum vitae and the names of three references, should be sent to: The Chairman, Joint Selection Committee for Chief of Surgery, c/o Executive Offices, Victoria Hospital Corporation, 375 South Street, London, Ontario, N6A 4G5.

**UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, University School of Part-time Studies and Continuing Education.** Chairman, independent advisory committee to select and recommend nominees for the position of Chairman of the University of Guelph, University School of Part-time Studies and Continuing Education, which will become a Hospital of Eastern Ontario. Suitable candidates should be eligible for certification by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and for licensure by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Nominations and applications should be submitted no later than May 1985 to: Dr. Mark Weir, Director, University School of Part-time Studies and Continuing Education, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.** Faculty of Medicine. Director of the Department of Pathology. The University of Alberta is establishing a

new position: Director of the Division of Laboratory Animal Services. The successful applicant should be a qualified veterinarian with considerable experience in the area of animal services, resources and research. The individual should have demonstrated managerial skills and be capable of running a show with a total budget of several million dollars, a staff of thirty in four separate animal units, and be responsible to the needs of some 90 investigators and several hundred inmates. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae and a statement of their experience and interests and names of three references to: Dr. Michael P. Maxwell, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2G1.

**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY.** Chair in Women's Studies. The Women's Studies Program at Simon Fraser University is seeking a senior candidate to inaugurate its endowed chair beginning in either September 1985 for one year or January 1986 for eight months, with a possibility for an additional year. Applicants in all fields are invited, particularly in law, social policy, art, anthropology/sociology, visual arts, engineering, education and comparative literature. Applicants must be Canadian citizens or immigrants, and must have appropriate academic or professional qualifications. Responsibilities will include teaching, public lectures and community outreach. Salary will be that of a senior scholar. Candidates should send a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three references to: Dr. J. L. 1985, c/o The Coordinator, Women's Studies Program, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6; Telephone (604)291-3593.

**UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.** Chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Applications are invited for the position of Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The appointee must have the leadership qualities, the qualifications and the experience to undertake the responsibility for research, undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and the coordination of educational activities in the major laboratories of the hospital, namely, the Ottawa Civic Hospital, the Ottawa General Hospital and the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario. Suitable candidates should be eligible for certification by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and for licensure by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications should be forwarded prior to May 15, 1985, to: Dr. G. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P.C., Assistant Dean/Chairman, Selection Committee, OHS-GYN, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1H 8M6.

**ACCOUNTING**  
**MEMSTAR UNIVERSITY.** Distinguished Professorial Chair in Accounting. It is expected that the holder of the Distinguished Professorial Chair will have an established record as a recognized scholar in accounting. As a senior academic, the University is expected to provide leadership in scholarly research activities and in the development of programs in accounting. OBA, with teaching and research experience, is required. Salary will be com-

mensurate with the nature of this distinguished position and is expected to exceed that of most senior academic appointments in business. The appointment date is open, however, July 1, 1985 is preferred. Applications should be mailed to: Dr. G.W. Torrance, Dean, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

## ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

**BROCK UNIVERSITY.** School of Administrative Studies. Expanding School is seeking applicants for faculty positions in Marketing, Organizational Behaviour, Personnel Management and/or Public Relations and General Management. OBA or Ph.D. in Business Administration preferred, but ABO considered. Rank open, salary and rank will be commensurate with qualifications. Applications, including curriculum vitae and names of three references, should be submitted to Howard W. Proud, Acting Chairman, Department of Management and Marketing, School of Administrative Studies, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

**BROCK UNIVERSITY.** School of Administrative Studies. Department of Management and Marketing. Two expanding positions are available for full-time appointments. The positions are in the areas of Organization/Behaviour/Theory, Personnel Management/Relations, Business Policy, Operations Management and Introductory/General Management. OBA or Ph.D. in Business Administration with managerial experience preferred, but ABO candidates are encouraged to apply for term appointments. Send application to: Dr. Howard W. Proud, Acting Chairman, Department of Management and Marketing, School of Administrative Studies, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## AGRICULTURE

**MACDONALD COLLEGE OF MC GILL UNIVERSITY.** Department of Renewable Resources. The Department of Renewable Resources, Faculty of Agriculture, McGill University invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track position of Associate Professor in Soil Science, commencing June 1, 1985. Ph.D. in the areas of soil chemistry, nutrient cycling, organic matter transformations and/or soil/plant interactions is required. The successful applicant will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate students and to develop an active research programme in one of the above areas. Salary will be based on a floor value of \$29,502 and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications and letters of recommendation should be sent to: Dr. R. T. Timan, Chairman, Department of Renewable Resources, Macdonald Col-

lege of McGill University, 21,111 Lakeshore Road, Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, H9X 1C0.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.** Archaeology. Several positions are invited for a 10 month leave replacement appointment beginning September 1, 1985, at level of Instructor or above, depending on approval. Seeking an archaeologist with preference for a north or west central North American area. Should be prepared to teach introductory level prehistory and field methods. Ph.D. preferred. ABO's considered. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Send application to: Dr. L. Lineman, Dept. of Anthropology & Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

## ART HISTORY

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.** Art History. Applications are invited for a one-month appointment in Art History at the instructor level, beginning September 1, 1985. The successful applicant will teach an undergraduate class in Canadian art history and two of the following: Canadian art and architecture, 19th century art and architecture, methods and theories. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications with curriculum vitae, a statement of published work, and the names of three references may be addressed to: Professor L. Bell, Department of Art and Art History, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.** Art and Design. The Department of Art and Design at the University of Alberta invites applications from both men and women for a full-time seasonal appointment in Art History for the period September 1, 1985 to April 30, 1986. Approximate salary is \$19,720.00. Professional and teaching experience in Art History and Art History preferred. Ph.D. and teaching experience desirable. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, a statement of published work, and the names of three references to: Dr. R. T. Timan, Chairman, Department of Renewable Resources, Macdonald Col-

dence with Canadian Immigration requirements. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

## BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE.** Faculty of Arts and Science. Department of Biological Sciences. The University of Lethbridge is seeking a full-time position for a NSERC University Research Fellowship holder who would hold Visiting Professor status. Successful candidates according to University criteria of the first two qualifications. The applicant is expected to teach basic undergraduate courses in Zoology and Animal Physiology and expected to develop advanced courses and research in Animal Physiology. A minimum salary 1984-85: Assistant Professor, \$20,319.5. Applicants should include a curriculum vitae, a statement about the applicant's plans for development of advanced courses and of a research program, a statement about the applicant's philosophy of teaching, and the names of three references. At least two of which are familiar with the applicant's involvement with teaching. Materials should be sent to: Dr. R. T. Timan, Chairman, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 3M4. Effective Date: Beginning July 1, 1985. 7 Closing Date: April 30, 1985. In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE.** Faculty of Arts and Science. Department of Biological Sciences. 1. Title: An NSERC University Research Fellowship holder who would hold Visiting Professor status. Successful completion of a minimum of two years of the first five-year NSERC Fellowship could lead to a leave track appointment beginning July 1, 1985. 2. Qualifications: Ph.D. or equivalent in the area of Plant Physiology with a specialization in Plant Physiology. The applicant will be expected to teach advanced undergraduate courses in Microbiology and Plant Physiology and expected to develop advanced courses and research in one of the two areas. A minimum salary 1984-85: Assistant Professor \$20,319.5. Applicants should include a curriculum vitae, a statement about the applicant's plans for development of advanced courses and of a research program, a statement about the applicant's philosophy of teaching, and the names of three references, at least two of which are familiar with the applicant's involvement with teaching. Materials should be sent to: Dr. R. T. Timan, Chairman, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 3M4. Effective Date: April 30, 1985. In accordance with Canadian Immigration regulations, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

## AD RATES

Classified ..... \$1.80/agate line  
Display ..... \$2.30/agate line

Closing dates: Material for classified ads (academic vacancies, etc.) not received at least 15 days before issue date will be included in "late" column. Camera-ready display ad material can be accepted up to 10 days before issue date.

Issue dates: 1st April, May, June, September, October, December, February.

For more information or a copy of the rate card, contact Liza Duhaime, The Bulletin, 1001-75 Albert Street, Ottawa, K1P 5E7 (613) 237-6885.

# CAUT Insurance C.A.U.T. Assurance Collective

CAUT members are entitled to apply for these low-cost plans:

1. LIFE INSURANCE up to \$250,000.
2. PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE (\$50,000 or \$100,000).
3. FAMILY LIFE INSURANCE for spouses and children of members.
4. PROFESSIONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE books, computers, etc.

For complete details, brochures, applications, premium costs, etc. mail the coupon to: Pour obtenir des détails complets, brochures, formule d'adhésion, tableaux des primes, etc. postez le coupon à:

CAUT Insurance Trust, P.O. Box 3528, Station C, Ottawa, Canada K1Y 4G1  
Administrateur de l'Assurance de l'ACPU, C.P. 3528, succursale C, Ottawa, Canada K1Y 4G1.

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Please send me information outlining the C.A.U.T. Insurance Plans

Veuillez, s'il vous plaît, me faire parvenir les renseignements complets sur les régimes d'assurance de l'ACPU.

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## CLASSICS

## COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS

COMPUTER SCIENCE

## COUNSELLING

## DENTISTRY

**DRAMA**

ECONOMICS

### EDUCATION

submitted by April 30, 1985 to Dr.

... possible supervision of student teachers. Opportunity for graduate

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ENGINEERING

**ENGINEERING**

**UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.** Civil Engineering. Assistant professor position available. term appointment, in structural mechanics. Department of Civil Engineering. University of Manitoba. Experience in stability/buckling of shells, nonlinear finite element analysis. B.Sc. and Ph.D. in civil engineering required. Position available by 1. 1985. Priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Apply to: Dr. H. Cohen, Head, Civil Engineering Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 12. Application deadline: April 30.







DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	OF	MA
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## ECOLOGY

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY** residents.  
**Department of Geological Sciences**, Geophysicists, The Department of Geological Sciences, Queen's University invites applications for two positions, one in exploration geophysics and the other in some aspect of solid earth geophysics. One of these positions is tenure track and the other is a 3-year term appointment. In the first instance but may be converted to a tenure-track position. The positions may be filled as early as September 1985 but could be held open until September 1988 for a suitable applicant. Candidate will be expected to teach both undergraduate and graduate-level

[illegible]

HEBREW

## HISTORY

HUMANITIES

## LANGUAGES

LAW

LIBRARY SCIENCE

## MARKETING

## MATHEMATICS

**UNIVERSITY. Mathematics.** The  
tmeal of Mathematics at Brock  
sly seeks a sabbatical replace-  
al the Assistant Professor level,  
period September 1, 1985 to June  
86. Candidates should have a Ph.D.,  
will be expected to teach two  
graduate courses in the area of real  
complex analysis and differential  
ions, and to conduct research. Can-  
s should send a curriculum vitae

## MEDICINE

Post almer teaching hospital, rank of Associate Professor, will administer university end hospital teaching programs, with major teaching commitment. Will develop clinical research program in area of special interest. Teaching experience and enthusiasm for a program which has major growth potential is a necessity. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer but in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Send applications

development  
educational p

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.** Department of Family Medicine Moose Factory Zone. Applications are invited for three full time faculty positions in the Canadian North. These unique appointments will combine primary health care with teaching and some research. Duties will include the supervision and co-ordination of senior residents in Family Medicine as well as the direction and provision of Primary Care in the Moose Factory Zone. The successful candidates will be certified or eligible for certification.







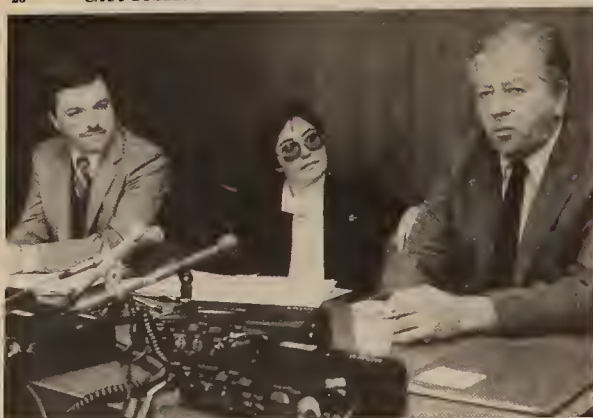
directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applicants including a detailed curriculum vitae are invited to apply. The names of three referees, should be: Dr. J. MacNeill, Chairman, Department of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5S1. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, Department of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences, The Department of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences of the University of Western Ontario invites applications for a tenure track position. The successful candidate will be someone with qualifications and experience. We expected that the successful applicant will play a major role in developing teaching and research functions of the Department's Quality Assurance Laboratory (QUALAB). It is anticipated that the successful applicant will participate in maintaining QUALAB'S**









Derek Oliver

# Consortium blitzes Tory backbenchers

The Ottawa Consortium of scientists, professors, and students carried out a concentrated lobby of federal Tory backbenchers early in February. The goal was to make sure government members are kept aware of the economic and cultural impact of the universities and of the federal role in financing them.

Consortium representatives outlined some of the concerns and proposed solutions at a press conference at the start of the week-long lobbying drive.

● Sarah Shorten, President,

CAUT: The Consortium is proposing creation of a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Science, Research, and Funding of Postsecondary Education, with a federal-provincial-universities advisory committee. Such mechanisms would give Parliament real control over the billions of dollars involved in research and funding of universities, and help resolve difficult federal-provincial problems.

● Dr. François Duchesneau, v-p Canadian Federation of the Humanities: It is urgent that government members remember that it is the universities, through teaching and research, who produce the business leaders, professionals, and those who work at the cutting edge of modern science and technology, as well as those in the cultural industries.

● Dr. J. Gordin Kaplan, Canadian Federation of Biological Societies: The Consortium supports the plank in the Tory election platform of increasing R&D funding to 2.5 percent of Gross National Product. "With the new government, we hope that the financing of the (three granting) councils will be made on the basis of five-year plans (to) correct their chronic under-financing and stimulate research and development — the pillars of any economic revival."

The Consortium is an informal body which meets regularly in Ottawa. It was set up in 1976 by CAUT and the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies, to deal primarily with questions of funding research and postsecondary education. Membership has grown to about 30.

Lobbyists at work, counter-clockwise from the top and in the usual left to right order:

François Duchesneau (CFH), Sarah Shorten (CAUT), and Gordin Kaplan (CFBS), answer questions at the kickoff press conference.

FAPU officers Hubert Stéphenne, Michael Brian, and Ann Robinson explain a point to Mme Camille Guilbault of the PMO.

Lobbyists descended en masse on the Quebec caucus.

Clément Gauthier (CFBS) has the approval of Don Savage (CAUT) as he drives home a point to Jean-Guy Hudon, MP for Beauharnois-Salaberry, and Parliamentary Secretary to Employment and Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald.

Christian Pouyez (SSFC) and the ubiquitous Don Savage (CAUT) confer with Gabrielle Bertrand, MP for Brome-Missisquoi, and Parliamentary Secretary to Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp. Mme Bertrand is the widow of Québec Union Nationale Premier Jean-Jacques Bertrand, and mother of Jean-François Bertrand, House Leader of the Parti Québécois.

Meeting the Atlantic caucus: Stewart McInnes, MP for Halifax, and Parliamentary Secretary to International Trade Minister James Kelleher: Roseanne Runte, Rector, l'Université Ste-Anne; Gerald Comeau, MP Southwest Nova; Sarah Shorten (CAUT); Stanley

Wainwright (SPC/CFBS); Clément Gauthier, (CFBS); Bud Jardine, MP Northumberland-Miramichie.

Charles-Eugène Marin, MP Gaspé, frames his next query for Pierre Laberge, Dean of Graduate Studies, University of Ottawa.









## from 1/Johnson says EPF reform inevitable, sometime

### Carrot sticks?

The heart of the report is the recommended changes to the current Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements, because they include no incentive for the provinces to actually spend the money transferred to them on postsecondary education. He sees EPF, since its beginning, as being a major federal/provincial political battleground. Further, it has not contributed to improving Research and Development in Canada.

He proposes two basic changes. The first would make the federal transfers for postsecondary education move in step with the actual increases in the provincial grants to the institutions. Johnson calls this "harmonizing" federal-provincial actions.

### Limiting EPF

The EPF arrangements would continue to be based on the current escalator which is calculated on the growth in GNP and population.

However, the federal transfers would grow only by the actual increases granted by the provincial governments to the institutions, up to the maximum of the escalator.

For example, if the escalator was 7 percent and a province increased its grants by 4 percent then the federal transfers would only increase by 4 percent. Johnson thinks that because of the nature of EPF, with most of the money being "federal money," there would be a strong incentive for the provinces to make their increases to the operating grants equal to the maximum, that is the EPF escalator. It would cost most provinces very little to match the EPF escalator, since most would be getting nearly 100 percent of the money back through the EPF arrangements.

### Divert to research

The second major recommendation calls for a modest expansion in the funding of sponsored research, with \$210 million to be moved from the

EPF core financing to the funding of the indirect costs of research. This change would operate through the existing granting councils, which now cover only the direct costs of research. An extra 50 percent would be added to the grants to pay the universities for their indirect costs of the research.

To pay for this scheme, Johnson proposes a cut in the EPF transfers of an equal magnitude. This cut would come only in the transfers of those provinces where the federal share has increased by more than 5 has since 1977-78.

### Winners and losers

When the two steps (EPF cut and R&D increases) are combined, one scenario outlined by Johnson has four provinces being net losers and six provinces gainers. Losers would be Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

But, the scheme could be easily modified and it is not necessary for the \$210 million for the research costs to come

from EPF funding. It is possible the government could come up with additional funds, although Johnson thought the chance of this was slight.

The report also recommends the establishment of a committee to study the development of a number of centres of excellence in Canada. The changes should be implemented effective April 1, 1986 and be reviewed at the end of five years. They should also be funded out of new federal money.

### Revolutionary rejected

Johnson calls these his "evolutionary" proposals. He also discusses "revolutionary" proposals, none of which he recommends. One calls for the federal money to be transferred through the students by means of a grant/voucher system, or transferred directly via research funding to the institutions. Both present major administrative, political, and structural difficulties.

Another third alternative is

for the federal government to withdraw completely from higher education, without necessarily compensating the provinces for the loss of the transfer payments. He rejects this because he sees the need for a federal role in higher education. However, he does suggest that if the system is not reformed, it is inevitable that the federal government will sooner or later withdraw its \$2.1 billion in cash, without any compensation to the provinces.

### No "make-up"

The report is also interesting for one thing it does not recommend: any attempt at a re-balance of the federal shares, more in line with the percentages of 1977. At his news conference, though pressed by the reporters, Johnson wouldn't be explicitly critical of the actions of the provinces. He said they did nothing that was not legal under EPF.

Rather than trying to "re-write history" or assess blame,

he called for a fresh start. Only in the future could federal and provincial decisions on postsecondary financing priorities be harmonized.

In sum, the Johnson report is recommending a modest process of evolutionary change to the federal transfers to the provinces for postsecondary education:

- A modest cutback in general transfers to some provinces, in exchange for the federal government paying the indirect costs of research.
- The tying of the federal transfers to any province to the actual operating grant increases decided on by that province.
- A committee to study the development of centres of excellence.
- The new system to come into place April 1, 1986 and be reviewed after five years.

## from 1/CUPE "Gang-up" could happen in universities

Importantly, under the Canada Labour Code CUPE had the right to participate in joint planning committees with the object of developing "an adjustment program to eliminate the necessity for the termination of employment or to minimize the impact of such termination on the redundant employees and to assist those employees in obtaining other employment." Moreover, under the Code there was provision after six weeks for asking the federal Minister of Labour to appoint an arbitrator to assist in developing the adjustment program.

### Rude awakening

The members of CUPE were in for a rude awakening as to what can happen when government and management get together to deal with employee rights. The Labour Code includes a provision for waiver of joint planning committees under certain limited circumstances. In effect, a waiver means the rights of employees under these provisions are suspended. One of

the circumstances permitting a waiver is the existence of substantially equivalent provisions in relevant collective agreements.

In December, CBC management applied to the Minister for a waiver of the joint planning committee provision on the basis that the relevant collective agreements contained better protections for its employees. While awaiting this decision, CBC went before an arbitrator under the CUPE agreement to argue for as narrow as possible a scope to the role of joint manpower committees. Specifically, management argued that these committees had no jurisdiction to question its initial decision to use layoffs to cut the budget.

### The old one, two

Management was successful on both fronts. On Feb. 13, the federal Minister of Labour accepted CBC's argument that the collective agreements provided rights equivalent to those under the Labour Code, and waived the provisions for

joint planning committees. The same day the arbitrator ruled that the CUPE agreement allowed only for discussion of how to mitigate the effect of layoffs to be laid off. He held that joint manpower committees could not question management's decision as to the extent of layoffs to be made. The arbitrator accepted CBC's argument that such a decision was one of management's rights.

In the context of the CUPE agreement, it is hard to comprehend the Minister's decision that the agreement provisions were substantially equivalent to the Labour Code. The only provision for arbitration in the agreement is a standard article relating to interpretation, application, administration, or violation of the agreement. There is nothing comparable to the special arbitration contemplated by the federal Labour Code to assist in developing an adjustment plan. Moreover, while the arbitrator's interpretation of the

powers of joint manpower committees under the agreement could have been more generous, there was certainly reason to doubt whether such committees had as broad a mandate as joint planning committees under the Code.

### Perception of bias

An even greater cause for concern is the potential conflict of interest involved in the Minister's decision. The layoffs resulted from the federal Cabinet's decision to cut CBC funding. The Minister of Labour is a member of this Cabinet. Since the suspension of employee rights obviously assists CBC management in carrying out Cabinet's directive to make budget cuts, there is a reasonable apprehension of possible bias in the Minister's decision. The mere possibility of such a bias violates principles of fundamental justice.

Apprehension is increased, if anything, by the timing of the Minister's decision. Management's contentions in the arbitration proceedings on

the CUPE agreement were basically inconsistent with its submission to the Minister that its agreements were equivalent to the Code. The arbitration proceeded on an expedited basis. It could be anticipated, therefore, that the award would be available at any moment. Indeed, the arbitrator rendered his award only five days after the hearing. One wonders why the Minister did not wait for the award before proceeding to a decision.

### The deck is stacked

The CBC case is instructive of the risks faced by any employees who are dependent on government funding, even though their employer enjoys a high degree of independence from government interference, such as the CBC or, for that matter, the universities. In the CBC case, the ability of government to make things easy for management was aided by a ready-made provision in the Canada Labour Code for suspending the rights of employees. However, a

Cabinet is also in a position to secure special legislation if that is what it takes to abrogate employee rights, as the British Columbia experience recently illustrated. While collective agreements and labour legislation provide an important framework of employee rights, a plan for political action to defend these rights is also crucial.

CUPE has launched a campaign of public protest against the Minister's action, although media coverage has been relatively muted. The CAUT Board voted to join the protest at its meeting Feb. 24. However, the CUPE campaign may have come too late in that it did not begin until after the Minister made his decision. The CBC case shows that, when government determines to cut funding, one cannot rely on management, or government, to play fair with the rights of employees. (Bob Kerr is Professor of Law at the University of Windsor and Chair of CAUT's Collective Bargaining Committee.)

## from 1/McGeer-Boyanowsky clash sparks showdown?

"It is interesting to note that you previously leveled this accusation against an allegedly arrogant Liberal government and that now the brand new, Conservative government, according to you, is committing the same deception.

### Callous profiteering?

"...Surely, it is a matter of public record that the federal government determines the size of EPF transfers on the basis of a formula with certain uses in mind, and through the course of recent history the unwillingness of the B.C. government to contribute an appropriate portion to university funding has resulted in a

situation where the breakdown has gone from a theoretically 50 percent federal funding and 50 percent provincial funding, to one where the federal government will soon be funding virtually the whole cost of universities in the province.

"If this callous trend continues, the provincial government will soon be making a profit on its universities."

### Ministerial side-step

For his part, McGeer says he is not sure whether to take legal action. He was quoted in an interview with the Victoria Times-Colonist:

"Well, does one take an elephant gun where a

butterfly-net might be superior? I don't know whether one needs an elephant gun or a butterfly-net. But, I do know that in my 22 years in politics only one other group has ever arrived in my office asking for a private meeting so they could hold a subsequent press conference on what they believe took place."

He said about Boyanowsky's letter: "Sometimes people hear what they want to hear, or sometimes they hear what they don't want to hear."

He said he could confirm "neither the substance nor the spirit" of the letter.

McGeer was challenged about the letter during Question Period in the provincial legislature March 18. He gave a tongue-in-cheek reply: "As soon as we can find the man who gave that interview we're going to fire him. We're hunting all over the place to determine who in the ministry holds those views, but we haven't been able to discover such a person."

Gordon Shrimpton responded in a letter to the editor of the Times-Colonist: "Ecce homo?"

"...Dr. McGeer is reported to have said that I requested a 'private meeting' with himself and Dr. Boyanowsky.

When I phoned, I made the purpose of the meeting very clear. It was to introduce the Minister to the new president of the Confederation of University Faculty Associations of B.C. One of the functions of this organization is to communicate information to the 3,000 (approximately) members of faculty in this province, something that can scarcely be done 'under a bushel,' so to speak.

"Dr. McGeer is also reported to be looking for the man who 'holds those views' described in your report. Perhaps there is nothing I can do to help him in his search. However, I am in a position to

remember who said the things reported in Dr. Boyanowsky's letter."

### Pare the portfolio

Boyanowsky ended his letter with the suggestion that McGeer give up the universities portion of his portfolio: "...I would argue that your attributes can be best used exclusively in the sciences and technology areas. I think the universities and this province would be better served by (somebody else) as Minister." (Ehor Boyanowsky is Associate Professor of Criminology at Simon Fraser University. Gordon Shrimpton is Associate Professor of Classics at University of Victoria.)